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CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

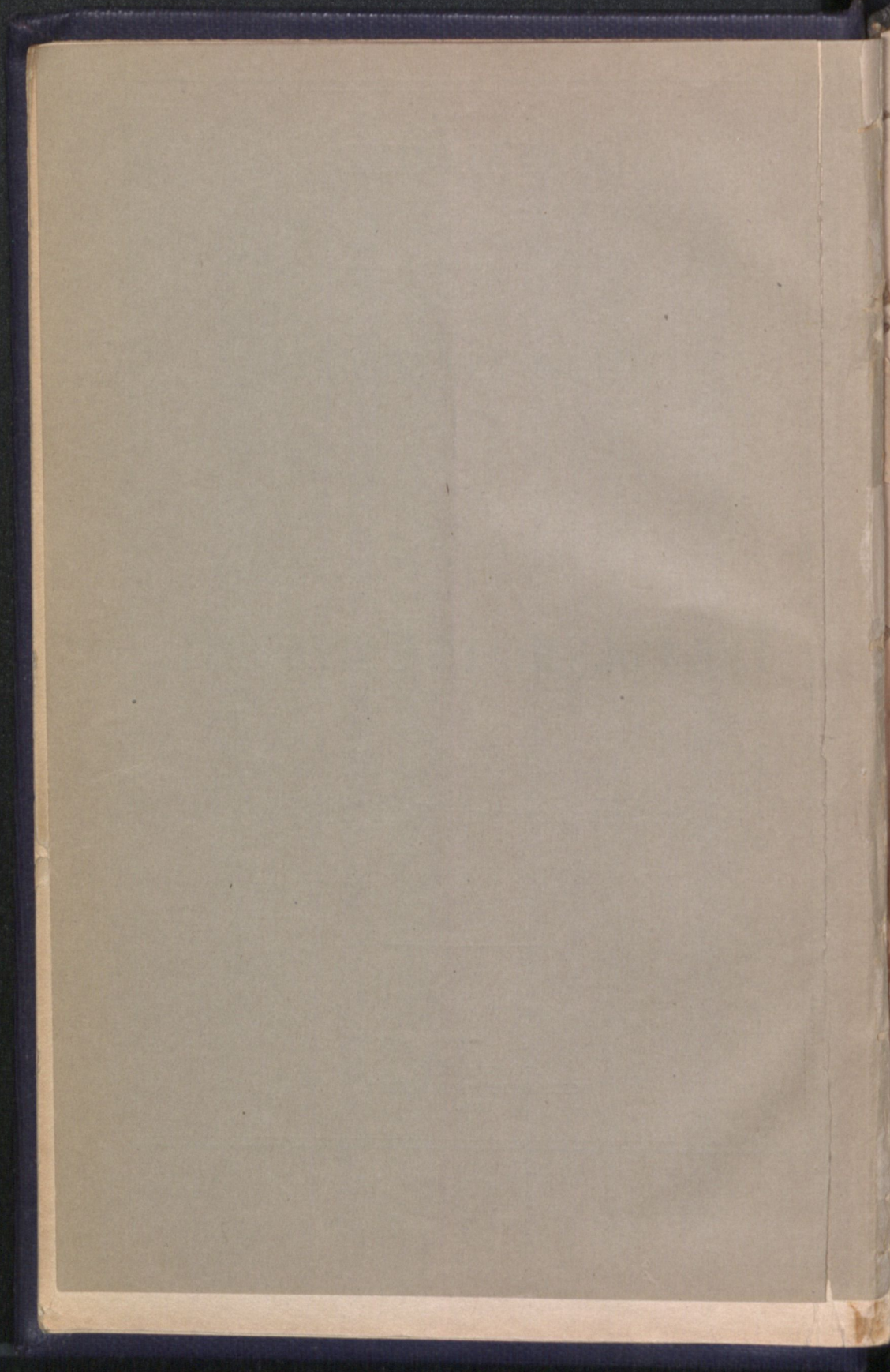
OF

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

Y,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1888-'89.

WASHINGTON:
RUFUS H. DARBY, PRINTER,
1889.



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THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

The exercises of the College, of the Law School, and of the Scientific School are held in the new University building, situated on the southeast corner of H and Fifteenth streets.

This building is four stories high and has a frontage of 121 feet on Fifteenth street and $64\frac{1}{2}$ on H street, with an annex extending back on the south line 156 feet. The façades are built of pressed and moulded bricks, which latter were especially shaped and modelled for the building, while its terra cotta ornamentations are artistically designed to give architectural expression to the educational purposes of the edifice. The ascent to the main floor is by iron stairs 12 feet wide, and to the floor above by a massive and ornate staircase 7 feet wide.

In the main story are contained the Law Lecture Hall, 45 feet by 60 feet (capable of seating five hundred persons), the Museum, the University Library, the President's Office, the Reception Room, and one Lecture Room. The upper stories contain Lecture Rooms, Professors' Studies, the Chemical Lecture Hall, the Enosinian Society Hall, &c., &c., while the pavilion which surmounts the building is designed for use by the teacher of Astronomy. The basement story, which is at an average depth of only 12 inches below the pavement, contains several Lecture rooms, the Assay Department, steam-heating rooms, fuel rooms, store rooms, &c. The Chemical Laboratories are relegated to the lateral annex on the south line of the lot, and are separated from the main building by a heavy brick wall. Access to the laboratories is obtained by a spacious stone staircase, built around the main ventilating shaft, and encased by brick walls to make it proof against fire. Heavy brick partitions and iron beams running through the whole building render each tier of rooms secure from communication in case fire should occur in any part of the structure. The building is heated throughout by steam and by a combination of both direct and indirect radiation. The ventilation is effected by a general system dependent on two large shafts and by a special system of flues connecting with these shafts, or with chimneys, and reaching to every room occupied for purposes of instruction.

NOTE.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, the act to incorporate The Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, approved February 9, 1821, was so far modified as to provide, *inter alia*, "that said Corporation shall be hereafter known and called by the name of The Columbian University, and in that name shall take, hold, and manage all the estate and property now belonging to said College, or that may hereafter be conveyed, devised, or bequeathed to said Corporation by its original name."

CALENDAR.

CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR (1888-'89).

1888.	Sept. 21.	} Examination of Candidates for admission {	Friday.
	Sept. 22.		} to College-----
	Sept. 24.	First College Term begins.....	Monday.
	Sept. 24.	First Term Preparatory School begins.....	Monday.
	Oct. 1.	Session of Medical School begins.....	Monday.
	Oct. 1.	Session of Corcoran School begins.....	Monday.
	Oct. 3.	Session of Law School begins.....	Wednesday.
1889.	Jan. 21.	First College Term Examination begins.....	Monday.
	Feb. 1.	Second College Term begins.....	Friday.
	Mar. 21.	Commencement of Medical School.....	Thursday.
	April 10.	Senior Examination begins.....	Wednesday.
	May 27.	Second College Term Examination begins.....	Monday.
	June 10.	Anniversary Meeting of Alumni.....	Monday.
	June 11.	Commencement of Law School.....	Tuesday.
	June 12.	{ Commencement of College and Corcoran } School.....	{ Wednesday.
	June 14.		

NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR (1889-'90).

1889.	Sept. 20.	} Examination of Candidates for admission {	Friday.
	Sept. 21.		to College-----
	Sept. 23.	First College Term begins-----	Monday.
	Sept. 23.	First Term Preparatory School begins-----	Monday.
	Oct. 1.	Session of Corcoran School begins-----	Tuesday.
	Oct. 2.	Session of Law School begins-----	Wednesday.
	Oct. 7.	Session of Medical School begins-----	Monday.
1890.	Jan. 24.	First College Term Examination begins----	Friday.
	Feb. 3.	Second College Term begins-----	Monday.
	Mar. 20.	Commencement of Medical School-----	Thursday.
	April 16.	Senior Examination begins-----	Wednesday.
	May 26.	Second College Term Examination begins----	Monday.
	June 9.	Anniversary Meeting of Alumni-----	Monday.
	June 10.	Commencement of Law School-----	Tuesday.
	June 11.	{ Commencement of College and Corcoran } School-----	{ Wednesday.
	June 13.		

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HUGH B. REED	New Jersey.
EDMUND S. RHEEM	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM P. RIPLEY	Louisiana.
ALEXANDER L. ROBINSON	New York.
STERLING RUFFIN	North Carolina.
STEPHEN M. RYDER	Massachusetts.
GEORGE SCHARF	Pennsylvania.
JOHN J. SHIRLEY	Wisconsin.
H. C. SLOGGETT, M. D., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., etc	District of Columbia.
BERNARD J. SMITH	Pennsylvania.
JAMES H. STONE	District of Columbia.
JAMES STUART, B. A.	South Carolina.
ROBERT L. SUTTON, A. B.	Alabama.
OLIVER A. T. SWAIN	Massachusetts.
FRED K. SWETT, LL. B.	District of Columbia.
JOSEPH SWINDELL	North Carolina.
SAMUEL H. THORNBURGH, B. S.	Tennessee.
TYLER TOWNSEND	Michigan.
ROBERT D. TUCKER, A. M.	Virginia.
WILLIAM A. URIE	Pennsylvania.
JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, B. A.	District of Columbia.
OTTO VOSS	Louisiana.
JOHN E. WALSH	District of Columbia.
EDWIN D. WEBB	District of Columbia.
JOHN R. WELLINGTON, A. B.	Maine.
WYATT A. WILBORN	Texas.
LOWELL C. WILLIAMS	Nebraska.
HENRY D. WILSON	District of Columbia.
JOHN L. WIRT	California.

STUDENTS OF MEDICINE 122.

STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY.

FRANCIS B. BRIGHTWELL.....	District of Columbia.
STEPHEN B. CASSIN.....	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM L. CLARK.....	District of Columbia.
JAMES W. DAVIS.....	Maine.
HENRY A. DONALDSON.....	District of Columbia
JOHN K. HALLEY.....	District of Columbia.
EDITH JEWELL.....	Virginia.
JESSIE KAPPELER.....	England.
WILLIAM D. MCFARLAND.....	District of Columbia.
CHARLES B. MUNSON.....	Virginia.
CHARLES M. O'Leary.....	District of Columbia.
JOHN L. REID.....	District of Columbia.
THOMAS W. STUBBLEFIELD.....	District of Columbia.
THOMAS B. WARING.....	New York.

STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY.....14.

STUDENTS IN THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE AND THE CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. C.—Analytical Chemistry.	Ger.—German.
ANTH.—Anthropology.	Gk.—Greek.
AS.—Assaying.	L.—Latin.
AST.—Astronomy.	M.—Mathematics.
B.—Botany.	MET.—Meteorology.
C.—Chemistry.	MIN.—Mineralogy.
C. E.—Civil Engineering.	N. S.—Natural Science.
DR.—Drawing.	P.—Physiology.
E.—English.	PHYS.—Physics.
F.—French.	Z.—Zoology.
G.—Geology.	

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SCHOOLS.
C. ABBE, Jr.-----	Dist. of Columbia	A. C.
T. ABBE-----	Dist. of Columbia	A. C.
F. L. AVERILL-----	New York	E., F., Ger., M., Min., Bot., Phys., C. E.
L. S. BACON-----	Dist. of Columbia	Phys.
T. N. BADGER-----	Dist. of Columbia	E., C. E., Min., Bot.
E. BAUM-----	Kentucky	E.
L. J. BATTLE-----	North Carolina	Dr.
W. O. BEALL-----	Dist. of Columbia	Dr., M.
G. S. BEARDSLEY, Jr.-----	New York	E., L., Ger., F., M., N. S., Gk.
C. C. BILLINGS-----	Dist. of Columbia	C. E.
H. T. BINGHAM-----	Dist. of Columbia	M., Phys.
W. R. BLACKFORD-----	Dist. of Columbia	M., C., Ger.
WILLIAM BOYD-----	Dist. of Columbia	M., Ger., Dr., C. E.
O. P. BROTHERS, Jr.-----	Mississippi	E., L., M., N. S.
W. S. BROWN-----	Dist. of Columbia	E., Ger., F., M., N. S.
T. M. BROADUS-----	Virginia	A. C.
H. L. BUELL-----	New York	F., Ger.
M. BURKE-----	Virginia	E., Ger., M., Dr., C.
W. H. CALDWELL-----	Dist. of Columbia	C. E.
F. B. CARRINGTON-----	Virginia	M., C. E.
H. S. CHANNING-----	Dist. of Columbia	A. C., M., N. S., Dr.
H. P. CHENOWETH-----	Kentucky	E., M., F., Ger., Dr., C.
C. G. COGLEY-----	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
A. M. COLLINS-----	Virginia	E., Ger., F., M., N. S.
MISS M. A. CONNOLLY-----	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., Phys., Min., Bot.
ELLIOTT B. COUES-----	Dist. of Columbia	Gk., L., F., M., N. S.
A. G. COUMBE-----	Dist. of Columbia	E., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
A. W. COWLES-----	Connecticut	M., C.
H. E. CROOK-----	Dist. of Columbia	M., Dr.

B. DALY	New York	A. C., Ast.
C. A. DAVIS	Ohio	E., M., F., Ger., Ast., C. E.
G. H. DAVIS	Dakota Territory	Dr.
J. S. DAVIDSON	Maryland	E., Ger., F., M., N. S., P.
CHS. H. DAY	Illinois	E., M., C., Dr.
G. A. DESSEY	Dist. of Columbia	M., C. E.
W. DINWIDDIE	Texas	M., Dr.
R. S. DOWNS	Maryland	M.
G. W. DREW	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., Dr., C.
B. DU BARRY	Dist. of Columbia	M., C., Phys.
A. C. EUSTAPHIEVE	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
E. L. EUSTAPHIEVE	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
CHS. FERNALD	Dist. of Columbia	M.
E. K. FIELD	Corea	E., Ger., F., M., N. S.
C. L. FRAILEY	Dist. of Columbia	E., L., Ger., F., M., N. S., Gk.
G. M. FINCKEL	Dist. of Columbia	C., Phys.
H. D. FINCKEL	Dist. of Columbia	E.
L. A. FISCHER	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., Phys., C. E., Min., Bot.
E. G. FISCHER	Dist. of Columbia	C.
EVANS FUGITT	Maryland	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
J. L. FUELLING	Dist. of Columbia	M., Phys.
C. T. GAINES	Virginia	E.
C. W. GAMBLE	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., M., N. S.
G. G. GETTY	Maryland	Ger., M., P., E.
W. F. GUDE	Dist. of Columbia	M.
L. C. GUNNELL	Dist. of Columbia	E., Ger., F., M., N. S.
E. A. GREENOUGH	Virginia	A. C.
A. L. HARRIS	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., C., Dr.
W. F. HARVEY	Connecticut	Dr.
H. A. HAYWARD	Minnesota	E., M., F., C., Dr.
GEORGE C. HAZELTON, Jr.	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., F., M., N. S.
MISS A. S. HAZELTON	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., C., Dr.
MISS L. HAZELTON	Dist. of Columbia	F., Ger.
H. G. HODGKINS	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., P., N. S.
E. HILTON JACKSON	Virginia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
M. P. JACKSON	Dist. of Columbia	C. E.
P. JAISCHN	Japan	F., Ger., A. C.
J. S. JOHNSON	Texas	E., Gk., L., F., M., N. S.
A. L. JONES	Alabama	E., M., F., Ger., Phys.
H. W. JONES	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., L., Gk.
S. KABAYAMA	Japan	E., L., Phys., C.
W. M. KELLY	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
E. C. KEYS	Maryland	Dr.
L. P. KEYSER	Dist. of Columbia	E., F., Ger., M., C., Dr.
H. H. KIMBALL	New Hampshire	Dr.

C. P. KINDLEBERGER	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
N. L. KING	Dist. of Columbia	M., F., Ger., C., Phys.
W. P. M. KING	Dist. of Columbia	M., F., Ger., C., Phys.
J. E. LASKEY	Dist. of Columbia	M.
P. J. LATHAM	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., C., Dr.
C. S. McCLURE	Indiana	M.
W. D. MACLEAN	Illinois	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., N. S.
C. L. MARLATT	Dist. of Columbia	F., Ger.
K. P. McELROY	Ohio	M., F., Dr.
V. L. MASON	Dist. of Columbia	Dr.
P. G. MELBOURNE	Pennsylvania	M.
F. P. METZER	Dist. of Columbia	Dr.
S. C. MILLER	Minnesota	A. C.
F. J. MULLER	Mississippi	M.
J. R. NEVITT	Dist. of Columbia	Ger., F., M., P., E.
T. W. NOLAND	Virginia	P.
E. A. H. NICHOLS	Georgia	M., Phys., Dr., C. E.
C. C. J. NORRIS	Illinois	E., M., Ast., Ger., C. E.
CARL S. ORLEMAN	Florida	E., Ger.
G. H. PARMLEE	Connecticut	M.
JAMES F. PHILP	Dist. of Columbia	M., Dr.
A. D. RAYMOND	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., C., Dr.
T. W. RICHARDS	Dist. of Columbia	E., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
H. C. ROTHERY	Dist. of Columbia	Dr.
E. C. RUEBSAM	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., C. E., Phys., Min., Bot.
E. G. RUNYAN	Michigan	A. C.
T. F. SANBORN	New Hampshire	A. C.
F. H. SEELY	Dist. of Columbia	M., Dr.
R. B. SEWARD	Dist. of Columbia	M., Phys.
G. S. SMITH	New York	Dr.
J. M. SPEAR	Dist. of Columbia	Phys.
W. B. STARK	Mississippi	Min.
GEORGE STEIGER	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ast., Min., C. E.
JOHN H. STONE	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., N. S.
F. SUTER	Virginia	A. C.
G. THORPE	Dist. of Columbia	Ger., M., C.
MISS MABEL THURSTON	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., M., Ger., F., N. S.
R. D. TRUNDLE	Maryland	F., Ger.
C. P. TOWNSEND	New York	A. C.
O. W. TRUEWORTHY	Dist. of Columbia	Phys.
M. L. WADE	Georgia	Min., A. C.
P. G. WALES	Dist. of Columbia	M., Dr., Ast., C. E.
R. L. WEBB	Dist. of Columbia	E., M.
W. A. WELLS	Maryland	L., Ger.
THOMAS L. WHITE	Maryland	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., N. S.

W. F. WOOLARD	Illinois	C.	
J. M. WHITAKER	Delaware	M.	
W. H. WILSON	West Virginia	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., P., N. S.	
W. L. WILSON	West Virginia	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., N. S.	
E. W. WILLIAMS	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., N. S.	
Miss J. A. McWILLIAMS	Dist. of Columbia	M.	
Miss A. WILTON	Dist. of Columbia	F.	
STUDENTS IN ARTS AND SCIENCES			126

RECAPITULATION.

Students of Law	202
Students of Medicine	122
Students of Dentistry	14
Students in Arts and Sciences	126
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Aggregate	464
Students in the Preparatory School	80
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Total	544

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School of The Columbian University is held in the University Building, situated on the southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets.

ADMISSION.

The course of study is adapted to graduates of colleges, and to any who have attained a competent discipline of their mental powers. All, however, who desire are admitted to the recitations and lectures of the School, it being understood that their graduation will depend on their success in mastering the daily exercises and in passing the final examinations. No one is admitted as a candidate for graduation in the Senior Class who has not spent one year either at this or some other Law School, or performed a corresponding amount of study under some approved attorney.

SESSIONS.

The entire course of study in the undergraduate department embraces two years. The annual session begins on the first Wednesday in October and ends on the Tuesday next before the second Wednesday in June. The exercises of the School begin daily at 6 o'clock P. M., giving to the student the entire day for study, for reading in the public libraries, and for attending the several courts of the Capital, and at the same time enabling young men engaged in office duties to avail themselves of the facilities of the School.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The School has three classes, a Junior and a Senior in the undergraduate department, and a Graduate Class in Practice.

Junior Class.

PROF. COX,

(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia)

The instructor of the Junior Class, aiming to secure for his pupils as thorough and accurate a knowledge of

the law of *real and personal property, of contracts, and of crimes and misdemeanors*, as it is possible for them to attain within the brief period of a scholastic year, places in their hands, successively, *Blackstone's Commentaries*, *Kent's Commentaries*, *Parsons on Contracts*, and *Byles on Bills*, as text-books, to be carefully read and studied. He meets the class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week. For each meeting a lesson of moderate length is assigned, and the lesson for the evening forms the subject of his lecture. In his lecture he reviews, illustrates, and simplifies, as far as he can, the teachings of the lesson, shows how far, and in what particulars, the law contained in it has been repealed or modified, either by English or American statutes, or by the American common law; and tries to remove the doubts and uncertainties that are apt to trouble and perplex those entering for the first time upon the study of law. And to insure a careful reading of the lesson and proper attention to his lecture, he, at the close of the latter, questions the class upon the important points of each, and, by his catechetical analysis, reproduces and impresses upon the memories of his pupils the teaching of both lesson and lecture.

The Senior Class.

PROF. MAURY,

(Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.)

The students of the Senior Class meet the Professor charged with their special instruction on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, and while pursuing the special studies of the Senior course are required to attend the recitations and lectures of the Junior year, that they may be thoroughly grounded in the law of real and personal property and of contracts.

The special studies of the Senior year begin with Common Law Pleading, in which *Stephen on Pleading*, as edited by Tyler, is used as the text-book of the class. Next follow instructions on the Law of Evidence, with the first volume of *Greenleaf on Evidence* as a manual. To these succeed instructions in Equity Jurisprudence

and Equity Pleading and Practice—*Smith's Manual of Equity*, and *Mitford and Tyler's Pleadings and Practice in Equity* being the text-books used under these heads. The closing part of the course is occupied with the *Law of Partnership* considered in itself and in its relations to remedies afforded in Courts of Equity. And because of their especial character, lectures are given on the Remedies, Ejectments, Quo Warranto, Scire Facias, and Mandamus, as also lectures, by way of review, on Pleading and on Evidence, delivered at the close of the whole course.

The method of instruction pursued in this class is as follows: A lesson comprising a certain number of pages in the text-book is assigned to the class, and on the subject-matter of this lesson the Professor at his next meeting lectures according to the requirements of the case. At the next meeting he examines the class on the text and lecture of the preceding meeting, using for this purpose carefully-written questions, and calling up indiscriminately the members of the class. In this way the students are trained to reproduce with readiness and accuracy the principles they have learned both from the text-books and the lectures of the Professor.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

The city of Washington furnishes special facilities for the law student as well as for the general scholar. The unequalled collection of the Congressional Library is open during seven hours of each day to all who wish to examine any authority or to take notes from any book of reference, ancient or modern. Besides the local courts, both of criminal and civil jurisdiction, the sessions of the Supreme Court are valuable for practical instruction to students. In addition to these, the discussions on patent law, the deliberations of the Court of Claims, and the debates on constitutional and international law in the Halls of Congress, form a combination of facilities open to students at the National Capital.

EXAMINATION AND GRADUATION.

All candidates for graduation are required to pass a general examination, at the end of the course, on all the studies of the two years, in the presence of the Faculty and of such committee as the Trustees of the University may appoint. This examination is conducted upon printed questions, which are answered by each student in writing.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is granted to students who, having passed both years of the prescribed course in the School, or who, on presenting credentials of equivalent study in some law college or office, and passing one year in the School, shall sustain satisfactory examination in all the studies of both the Junior and Senior classes.

The time spent in the Law School of the University is counted as part of the period of study required for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

PRIZES.

A prize of \$100, called "The Parker Prize," in honor of its donor, Myron M. Parker, LL. B., is awarded to the student who passes in each year the best examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Three prizes, one of forty dollars, one of thirty dollars, and one of twenty dollars, are annually given to the respective authors of the three best essays among all those handed in by such members of the Senior Class as shall compete for them and shall pass a successful examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

COMMENCEMENT.

The degrees are publicly conferred, and the prizes publicly delivered at the annual commencement of the Law Department, when, in connection with other appropriate exercises, an address is delivered to the graduating class by an eminent member of the bar whom they and the Faculty may have selected for that purpose.

EXPENSES.

The entire charge for tuition, lectures, and all the facilities of the School is *eighty dollars* for a single year, or *one hundred and fifty dollars* for two scholastic years, payable in advance, half yearly, or in monthly instalments, at the option of students. Students who devote three years or more to the preparation for graduation may have this privilege by the payment of *two hundred dollars* for the entire course. If a student shall, for any cause, intermit the studies of either his first or his second year at any point before graduation, the payments he may have made during either or both of these years will not work exemption from the regular monthly dues of any subsequent year on which he may attend the School; but it shall always be open to him to profit by the benefits of the three years' rule. A charge of *two dollars* is made for diplomas. Students from abroad can secure board at prices as reasonable as in any other city.

Graduates of the School are admitted to all lectures of the undergraduate course in subsequent years without charge.

Graduate Course in Practice.

The Graduate course of instruction in Common Law Practice and in Equity Pleadings and Practice, designed to show the application of the principles of law to the transaction of business life and to the actual proceedings of courts, is conducted by Professors COX, MAURY, and DAVIS, as a supplement to the undergraduate course of the Law School.

In the Common Law Branch the students use a work on Practice prepared by Professor Cox, after which they are exercised in the conduct and trial of causes, and thus taught to apply their theoretical learning in pleadings, practice and evidence. In connection with this course it is intended that they shall also study some such work as *Archbold's Law of Nisi Prius*. During more than half the term the exercises are those of a Nisi Prius Moot Court, over which Professor HENRY E. DAVIS, Assistant Attorney of the District, presides.

In the Equity Branch the students will be instructed by Professor MAURY in the general principles of equity pleadings, and in the mode of conducting an equity case. The text-book employed will be *Mitford and Tyler's Equity Pleading and Practice*.

In addition to the instruction on legal and equitable procedure, Professor Cox delivers a special course of lectures on constitutional law, and Professor MAURY a course on the jurisdiction, practice, and peculiar jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States.

Candidates for admission to the Graduate course are required to furnish evidence that they have been diligent and successful students of law for the term of two years. Diplomas of respectable law schools, certifying that their holders have been graduated after such a term of study, will be received as evidence of qualification for admission to the course. At the end of the course all such students who shall sustain a satisfactory examination in its instructions and exercises will be

entitled to a diploma admitting them to the degree of Master of Laws. Students who have pursued a two years' term of study in a lawyer's office will also be admitted to the course, on presenting a certificate of the fact from a lawyer under whose direction they may have studied; but such students, if aspiring to the degree of Master of Laws, will be required, as a condition of receiving it, to sustain a satisfactory examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws as well as for the degree of Master of Laws.

A prize of \$50 is awarded annually to the student who passes the best examination for the degree of Master of Laws.

The tuition fee for this course, covering a period of nine months, is *twenty-five dollars*. It does not carry with it the privilege of attending the Lectures of the undergraduate course, except in the case of students who are graduates of the School.

LECTURES ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A course of Lectures on Constitutional Law is delivered to the students of the School by Professor COX. In this course, after a history of the origin and formation of the Constitution of the United States, the principles of Constitutional interpretation are briefly inculcated, in connection with an outline sketch of the leading doctrines to which those principles have led in the conduct of the Government and under the exposition of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

LECTURES ON CRIMINAL LAW.

A course of Lectures on Criminal Law is delivered by the Hon. FRANCIS WHARTON, LL. D., Solicitor of the Department of State, and author of the standard treatises on Criminal Law, on Criminal Evidence, and on Criminal Pleadings and Practice. In this course it is proposed to discuss the general principles on which Criminal Law rests; the classification of crimes; the nature of such crimes as are the subject of common prosecutions; the mode in which criminal prosecutions

are conducted and the evidence which in such prosecutions is received. A lecture is also devoted to the international relations of crime, and a lecture on extradition.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

LECTURES ON CRIMINAL PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS S. WORTHINGTON, LL. B., a graduate of the Law School of the Columbian University and for many years the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, will give a short series of Lectures on Criminal Pleading and Practice. These lectures will be supplementary to those delivered by Dr. WHARTON. Mr. WORTHINGTON will discuss mainly the practical, every-day details of trials in a Criminal Court, mingling with the principles laid down in the authorities upon Criminal Law those suggestions and deductions which grow only out of actual experience in the trial of criminal cases, and which relate to matters that, though they determine the result of many prosecutions, are not to be found in the text-books of the law.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL LAW.

WILLIAM F. MATTINGLY, Esq., a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, will deliver a special course of Lectures upon questions constantly arising in business life, in banking, in the use of commercial paper, and in the purchase and sale of merchandise, as illustrated by study of actual cases.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF LAW.

Professor HENRY E. DAVIS, A. M., LL. M., will deliver a course of Lectures giving a general view of the Origin of the English Law and its Development in England and the United States.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The building in which this School holds its sessions, the munificent gift of the late WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, is situated on H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in Washington. It has recently been enlarged and renovated.

The School has a museum containing a valuable collection, and is provided with other appointments suitable for the purpose of medical, anatomical, and surgical study.

The plan of instruction comprises a complete course of scholastic lectures in the seven essential branches of medical science, viz.: Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Surgery, Obstetrics, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine; and, conjoined with this, ample opportunities are afforded for bedside instruction, by which the general principles taught in the lecture-room can be verified and practically illustrated in the various modes of examining patients, analyzing symptoms, and arriving at a correct diagnosis and prognosis of any case that may be presented. In like manner is taught the art of prescribing medicines and of observing their effects, the mode of performing surgical operations, &c.

In addition to full sets of diagrams to illustrate the subject considered by the several Chairs, the College has provided a Sciopticon, or Lantern, which enables the Lecturer to give the class faithful and exact (photographic) views of both normal and pathological structures. Practical laboratory instruction will be given during the session in Experimental Physiology, Normal and Pathological Histology, and Chemistry. The laboratory has been supplied with microscopes and with the necessary appliances for the study of these subjects.

The course in experimental Physiology and Histology is open to students during the first and second years of their tuition, and the course in Pathological Histology to third-year students only. Both these courses consti-

tute a necessary part of college work, and attendance upon them is not optional, but obligatory.

The Spring Course of Lectures begins in April, and comprehends Lectures and Practical Instruction on Diseases of the Eye and Ear ; Toxicology and Chemical Analysis ; Histology ; Mental Diseases ; Diseases of the Skin ; Medical Jurisprudence, and Diseases of Children.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The opportunities for clinical instruction in the city of Washington have increased in proportion to its augmented population and growing business activity.

In addition to the opportunities afforded for general instruction in Medicine and Surgery by the larger hospitals of the city, facilities are provided by which the student may qualify himself for the treatment of certain special departments of disease, which have of late acquired considerable prominence in Medical Practice, and in the successful management of which a certain skill is necessary that can be acquired only by special courses of clinical instruction.

Diseases of Infants and Children.—In this important class of maladies special clinical instruction is given at the Children's Hospital by the Attending Physicians and Surgeons, among whom are Prof. W. W. JOHNSTON, Prof. J. FORD THOMPSON, and Prof. A. F. A. KING. Students are admitted to the clinics free of charge, and also to the Dispensary service, which is open daily from 2.30 to 4.30 o'clock P. M. Under direction of the Medical and Surgical attendants of the Institution ample opportunity is afforded the student to become practically acquainted with the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of early life.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.—Many medical students begin practice with only a superficial knowledge of the diseases affecting the organs of sight and hearing. To remedy this defect clinical lectures are given during both the winter and spring course by Dr. FRANCIS B. LORING.

The Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital treats a large number of patients. The Dispensary

has six separate departments, exclusive of the Emergency Hospital, viz.: 1, Diseases of Children; 2, Diseases of Women; 3, Diseases of the Eye and Ear; 4, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; 5, Surgical Cases; 6, General and Nervous Diseases. The services are held daily from 1 to 3 P. M. During the winter clinical lectures are given on Sunday by members of the Attending Staff, admission to which is secured by means of cards obtained from the Secretary of the Staff. There are three Dispensary studentships and a Resident studentship open to undergraduates.

On the whole, it may be stated that the various Dispensaries and Hospitals of the city of Washington afford facilities by which the student may obtain all the information he desires in the way of clinical instruction, and, as the number of students in attendance is never very large, a good opportunity is afforded for close and exact observations in pathology and treatment.

All clinical instruction is free of charge.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting-Room, newly constructed in the most approved style, is large and thoroughly ventilated. It is amply supplied with gas-light, water, and everything that can contribute to the convenience and comfort of the student. The room is open during the day, and in the evening until 11 P. M., under the direction of the Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Dr. WM. M. GRAY will conduct a course of practical instruction in Histology in connection with the Chair of Physiology. In this course students will have the opportunity to become familiar with the use of the microscope, and with the minute Anatomy of the tissues and organs of the body.

Dr. G. N. ACKER will give a course in Pathological Histology, in which will be shown the principal tissue alterations found in disease.

The Course in Experimental Physiology and Histology is open to students during the first and second years of their tuition, and the Course in Pathological Histology to third-year students only. Both these courses constitute a necessary part of college work, and attendance upon them is not optional with the student, but obligatory.

GENERAL SKETCH OF THE SEVERAL LECTURE COURSES.

SURGERY.

PROF. J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.

The principles and practice of Surgery are taught from this Chair, both by didactic lectures and clinical instruction. Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary system are included in this course. At the College, operations will be performed upon the *cadaver*, and the use of all important surgical instruments and appliances will be demonstrated in the same manner. A collection of colored models, of life-size, illustrating Surgical Anatomy, forms a feature of the surgical course.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROF. W. W. JOHNSTON, M. D., ONE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS
TO THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The instruction in this department includes lectures on General Pathology, General Diseases, and Diseases of Organs.

The Study of Pathological Anatomy will always be made a prelude to that of disturbed function.

Illustrations and practical instruction are largely used to supplement didactic teaching.

OBSTETRICS AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROF. A. F. A. KING, A. M., M. D., ONE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS
TO THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

This course will comprise a Series of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Midwifery, together with additional Lectures on Gynecology. The main purpose of the Lecturer will be to explain, impress, and simplify the matters to be studied in the books, so as to render them more easily intelligible, and, hence, more pleasing and satisfactory to the student. With this view the Lectures will be illustrated by diagrams, models, natural preparations, manikins, and instruments.

Mathieu's new elastic manikin, for demonstrating obstetrical operations, has recently been added to the illustrative apparatus.

In the Department of Gynecology the various instruments and appliances required in treating the Diseases of Women will be exhibited, and their uses fully explained. The Lectures on this subject—especially such as relate to Surgical Gynecology—will be rendered more complete by the able assistance of Prof. GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, who will add to the Course a Special Series of Lectures on Surgical Gynecology during the Spring Term.

CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

PROF. EDWARD T. FRISTOE, LL. D.

The instruction of this department embraces—

1st. A short discussion of the various branches of Physics, as Specific Gravity, Pneumatics, Heat, Light, Electricity, etc., so far as they relate to the science of Chemistry.

2d. The principles of chemical philosophy, the laws of chemical combinations, and of chemical affinity in general.

3d. A discussion of elementary bodies, both metallic and non-metallic, the best methods of preparing the various inorganic bodies, the properties and reactions, and the means of detecting their presence.

4th. The so called "organic bodies" are considered so far as time will permit, especially those most useful to the physician, such as organic acids and their salts, the alkaloids, etc.

Throughout the entire course the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Pharmacy will be constantly brought before the student.

Special attention is given to Toxicology. Every poison is studied, so far as the tests for its presence and appropriate antidotes are concerned.

The principles of the science are abundantly illustrated by experiment.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROF. WILLIAM LEE, M. D.

This course of Lectures consists of a full, clear, and practical exposition of Physiology, aided as far as possible by chemical experiments, vivisections, diagrams, and use of the microscope. The more fully to impress upon the memory of the student the important principles embraced in this part of his curriculum, reviews are held from time to time in form of class examinations. The course will be confined strictly to Physiology, with a view to cover fully the whole ground occupied by this branch.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.

PROF. D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A. B., M. D.,

Visiting Physician to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Kendall Green.

This Course of Lectures is arranged with the view of rendering the didactic instruction in Anatomy as full and complete as the limits of the session will allow.

Sufficient knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body to qualify one for the practice of medicine may be acquired during the two courses of lectures from this Chair, which each student attends, if, at the same time, he does his duty in the dissecting-room.

The Lectures will be illustrated by frequent reference to recent dissections and numerous drawings and diagrams. The sciopicon will also be employed constantly to present photographic views of many regions of the body.

Special attention will be given during the Course to the Surgical and Medical Relations of Human Anatomy, which are of so great importance in the practice of the Medical Profession.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

PROF. D. WEBSTER PRENTISS, M. D.

In the course of instruction pertaining to this Chair especial prominence is given to the physiological action of medicines and their therapeutic uses.

The art of prescribing has its logical place assigned in the consideration of individual drugs, particularly with reference to appropriate combination. The use of the metric system in its application to Medicine is taught by this Chair.

The value of a knowledge of Pharmacy and of the Natural History and Chemical relations of the *Materia Medica* is not overlooked.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ANATOMY.—Quain's Anatomy (last edition); Gray's Anatomy; Hodge's or Holden's Dissector.

SURGERY.—Gross's System of Surgery; Erichsen & Druitt.

MATERIA MEDICA.—National Dispensatory; Wood's Therapeutics; Fothergill's Handbook of Treatment.

CHEMISTRY.—Barker's or Attfield's Chemistry; Bloxam's Fowne's; Bowman's Medical Chemistry; Witthaus' Essentials of Chemistry; and Wheeler's Medical Chemistry; Remsen's Inorganic Chemistry.

OBSTETRICS.—Leishman's, Lusk's, or Playfair's Obstetrics; King's Manual; Thomas, Barnes, or Byford on Diseases of Women; J. Lewis Smith or W. H. Day, or Meigs and Pepper on Diseases of Children; and Skene on Diseases of the Female Bladder and Urethra.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Dalton's; Flint's Physiology; Foster and Langley's Practical Physiology; Rutherford's Practical Histology.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Robert's, Bartholow's, Flint's, or Niemeyer's Practice.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY.—Green; Wilks and Moxon; Frey's or Striker's Histology; Rindfleisch's Pathological Histology; Cornil and Ranvier.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MATRICULATION AND GRADUATION.

I. Matriculants will be required to show that they are fitted, by previous education, for the study of medicine, and for this purpose they must either submit themselves to an examination or in lieu thereof present a satisfactory certificate of their attainments from some College, Seminary, or High School.

II. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended three courses of lectures, the subjects to be arranged as follows:

FIRST COURSE: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and *Materia Medica*.
Practical Anatomy and Histology.

SECOND COURSE: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and *Materia Medica*.

Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Histology, Practical Anatomy, Clinics.

Examination at the end of the second course in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

THIRD COURSE: Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Pathological Histology. Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Final examinations at the end of this course.

Students who elect to take a four years' course shall not be required to attend the lectures upon the three final branches during the second year.

III. Students of other Institutions who have attended one course of lectures in a regular Medical School will be placed upon the same footing with those who have attended one course in this College; and those who have attended two courses of lectures in some other regular College, or Colleges, will rank with those who have attended two courses in this Institution, and the same privilege as regards examination will be extended to them; that is to say, they will be admitted as third-course students after passing a satisfactory examination on the four primary branches of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

IV. Candidates for graduation must have studied medicine three years, or the term of three years' study must be completed at a date not exceeding three months after the period of the final examination. They must be of good moral character and at least twenty-one years of age.

Satisfactory evidence that the above conditions have been complied with must be furnished by a written certificate from some regular physician in good standing.

V. The candidate shall have practised dissection at least two sessions, during each of which he shall be *required* to dissect two "parts" of a subject, and it is *recommended* that he dissect three parts. He must have attended also two courses of clinical instruction.

VI. One month before the close of the session he shall enter his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a candidate for graduation, and at the end of the term present himself for examination. The examination will be both written and oral. The examination for the Degree will be held at the end of the session in March.

An examination will be held in October for those students only who have attended three courses of lectures, but whose term of three years' study had not been complete at the preceding March examination. Students who fail to pass the examination in March may be re-examined in October, if, in the judgment of the Faculty, they have shown sufficient proficiency to render such a course advisable. The diploma is granted only at the annual commencement in March.

VII. Graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges must pass a satisfactory examination on all of the seven essential branches of medicine before receiving a diploma from this School.

FEES, REGULATIONS, &c.

The entire expense for a Full Course of Lectures by the Professors
is.....

is.....	\$100 00
Single ticket.....	15 00
Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator.....	10 00
Matriculating Fee, payable only once.....	5 00
Examination Fee (not returnable), Primary Branches.....	20 00
Examination Fee (not returnable), Final Branches.....	10 00

No fee for Graduating Expenses.

No charge will be made to matriculants for the courses of Practical instruction in the Laboratory in Chemistry, Physiology, and Histology, or for Clinical Lectures.

Payment of the fees is required in all cases, and tickets must be taken out at the commencement of the session.

By virtue of a liberal endowment from Mr. W. W. CORCORAN, this College is enabled to offer six free scholarships, which are under the supervision of The Columbian University. All applicants for the privileges of this endowment must produce a certificate from the President of the University that they have been fitted by previous education for the study of medicine, and must submit themselves to the class examinations and graded course of study. This is the only mode by which any deduction can be made from the regular fees, except that graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges, after five years, are required to matriculate only.

Prior to the expiration of five years the fee for a general ticket is \$50.

The degrees are conferred by the authority of The Columbian University, incorporated by act of Congress of the United States of America.

The prices of board and all other personal expenses are as reasonable in Washington as in other large cities of the Union.

Students requiring further information are requested to communicate with the Dean of the Faculty.

A. F. A. KING, M. D.,
726 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL LECTURES IN THE SPRING SESSION OF 1889.

FACULTY.

PROF. FRANCIS B. LORING, M. D.,
Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

PROF. W. W. GODDING, M. D.,*
Mental Diseases.

PROF. H. C. YARROW, M. D.,
Diseases of the Skin.

PROF. ROBERT FLETCHER, M. D., M. R. C. S., (Eng.)
Medical Jurisprudence.

PROF. GEORGE BYRD HARRISON, M. D.,
Diseases of Children.

PROF. GEORGE WOODRUFF JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Gynaecology.

PROF. J. H. BRYAN, M. D.,
Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.

PROF. THEOBALD SMITH, M. D.,
Bacteriology.

PROF. D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A. M., M. D.,
Visceral Anatomy.

PROF. THOMAS E. MCARDLE, A. M., M. D.,
Minor Surgery.

*The Lectures of this Course are given during April and May, and do not conflict with the attendance on the clinical instruction given at the various Hospitals and Dispensaries of the City.

* Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

With this announcement the Dental Department of The Columbian University enters upon the third year of its existence as a school devoted to instruction in the Theory and Practice of Dental Surgery.

The Sessions of this Department extend through the months of October, November, December, January, and February in each year. The Lectures commence on the first Monday in October.

The fundamental branches of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica will here be taught as in the Medical School, and will be pursued with the aid of practice in the Dissecting-Room and in the Chemical Laboratory. Demonstrators of Anatomy and Chemistry will co-operate in the work of instruction with the special Demonstrators of Operative and Prosthetic Dentistry.

In addition to the Chemical Laboratory of the University, and the Dissecting-Room contained in the Medical Building, the College edifice has been recently so enlarged as to provide for a fully-equipped Dental Laboratory and Operating-Room, furnished with operating chairs, and all other necessary appliances to enable the student to acquire a knowledge of office practice as well as of clinical experience in its various forms.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for matriculation must be conversant with the English language and give satisfactory evidence of having received a good elementary education, as specified for matriculants in the Medical Department. (See page 35.)

FEES.

Matriculation fee (paid once only)-----	\$5 00
Full course of lectures on all the branches-----	90 00
Single tickets-----	15 00
Demonstrator of Anatomy-----	10 00
Examination fee (payable once only, but not returnable)-----	30 00

Students who have attended one full course of lectures in some other regular institution will be required to matriculate and take one full course of lectures in this College before becoming eligible for examination.

Graduates of other recognized Dental Colleges will be admitted, on paying the matriculation fee and *fifty* dollars.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The candidate for graduation must have attended two full courses of instruction before he can present himself for final examination. He must appear before the Faculty and be examined on the several branches taught in this Department, and shall produce evidence of attendance on Clinical, Operative, and Prosthetic Dentistry, and shall prepare and present a practical specimen of his own handiwork in the latter department, before his final examination, to be deposited in the College Museum.

The final examination will be both written and oral, as in the Department of Medicine. No thesis is required.

The examination fee must be paid before the candidate can be admitted.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SEVERAL LECTURE COURSES.

For Synopsis of Lectures on the fundamental branches of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica see pages 34 and 35 of this Catalogue.

The Specific Courses are so arranged that eighteen lectures will be delivered each week on the various branches taught in this Department.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY, DENTAL ANATOMY, AND PATHOLOGY.

PROF. HENRY C. THOMPSON.

This Course embraces Lectures on the Special Anatomy and Physiology of the Teeth. The origin, growth, and eruption of the teeth receive minute attention, and will be illustrated as their importance demands.

The methods of treating, filling, extracting, and regulating teeth will not only receive attention in the lecture-room, but be demonstrated clinically by proficient operators.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND METALLURGY.

PROF. J. HALL LEWIS.

In this Department the principles involved in the construction of artificial substitutes will be exhaustively considered, and the lectures supplemented by practical demonstrations of the subjects mentioned.

In addition to the more commonly used vegetable basis for artificial teeth, the use of Gold, Silver, Platinum, and Fusible Alloys will be taught, and Bridge work, the Artistic Carving of Gum Sections, the construction of appliances for correcting Oral Irregularities, Interdental Splints for Fracture, and Artificial Vella will be carefully considered.

The modes of preparation, properties, etc., of the Metals and Alloys of particular interest to the Dentist will receive special attention.

DEMONSTRATOR'S WORK.

Eight hours daily are spent by the student in practice under the direction of the Demonstrators, who will be in attendance throughout the day, to give instruction in both Operative and Prosthetic Dentistry.

The Operating Department is furnished with operating-chairs, to one of which each student is assigned, and special hours are allotted for practical office experience.

In the Prosthetic Department the student is required to go through all the necessary manipulations connected with the insertion of artificial dentures and regulating plates, crown, and bridge-work—from the act of taking the impression of the mouth to the work of construction and of insertion into the mouth.

Each student will furnish his own instruments, except such as are used for extracting; these are provided by the Institution.

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The regular course of instruction given in this Department is comprised in seven schools, as follows :

I. SCHOOL OF ENGLISH : including English Philology, English Literature, Rhetoric, Logic, Elocution, General History, and Anglo-Saxon.

II. SCHOOL OF GREEK : including the Greek Language and Literature, and the History of Greece.

III. SCHOOL OF LATIN : including the Latin Language and Literature, and the History of Rome.

IV. SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES : including the French and German Languages and Literatures, with the History of France and Germany.

V. SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS : including Pure Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy.

VI. SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCE : including Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History.

VII. SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY : including Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, and the Philosophy of History.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR SHUTE.

Freshman Class.—Instruction is given in the fundamental principles of style and invention, mainly in their rhetorical, and incidentally in their logical aspects. Instruction is given in elocution and composition ; also in the general outlines of English and American History.

Text-books : Genung's Rhetoric; Thompson's History of England ; Eliot's History of the United States.

Sophomore Class.—Instruction is given in the principles of pure and applied logic, and application of these principles is required in analyzing and reconstructing ordinary forms of argumentation in select authors. Instruction is also given as to the origin, development, and present powers of the language; also in the biography, times, and works of the best English writers.

Text-books : Jevon's Logic; Hudson's Shakespeare; Shaw's English Literature; Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer and Beowulf.

Junior Class.—Fowler's Inductive Logic; Hunt's Prose and Prose Writers; Guizot's History of Civilization.

Senior Class.—Advanced Studies in Anglo-Saxon Literature (optional). Elocution and Essays throughout the Course.

SCHOOL OF GREEK.

PROFESSOR HUNTINGTON.

In this School instruction is given in the Greek Language and Literature, and in Greek History. The School embraces four classes: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior, with the following text books:

1. In the Freshman Class: Homer's *Iliad* or *Odyssey*; Herodotus; Goodwin's and Hadley's Greek Grammar; Boise's Exercises in Greek Syntax; and Smith's History of Greece.

2. In the Sophomore Class: Xenophon's *Memorabilia*; Isocrates or Thucydides; Goodwin's and Hadley's Greek Grammar; Exercises in Greek Composition.

3. In the Junior Class: Sophocles, Euripides, and Demosthenes.

4. In the Senior Class: Plato.

Lectures are given to the higher classes on Greek Literature.

Frequent exercises are assigned to the classes in rendering into Greek English translations from Greek authors.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses; Findlay's, or Long's, or Ginn and Heath's Classical Atlas; and Smith's Greek and Roman Antiquities are recommended to students in all classes.

SCHOOL OF LATIN.

PROFESSOR MONTAGUE.

In this School instruction is given in the Latin Language and Literature, and in Roman History. The School embraces four classes: the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior, with the following text-books:

1. In the Freshman Class: Ovid; Livy; the Odes of Horace; Sight Readings; Original and Selected Exercises; Sight Reading; and Leighton's History of Rome.

2. In the Sophomore Class: The Satires and Epistles of Horace; Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia; the *Andria* of Terence; the *Germania* of Tacitus; Sight Reading; Original and Selected Exercises.

3. In the Junior Class: Tacitus; Pliny's Letters; Juvenal, and Cicero de Oratore; with Original Exercises and Lectures on Latin Syntax.

4. In the Senior Class: Quintilian, and Original Exercises.

Lectures are given to the higher classes on Roman Literature.

Grammars: Harkness's (text-book), Zumpt's, Gildersleeve's, Allen and Greenough's

Lexicons: Harper's or Andrew's, and White's (English-Latin).

Classical Atlas: Ginn & Co.'s, or Long's.

For the Sophomore and Junior Classes courses of private reading are prescribed.

SCHOOL OF GERMAN.

PROFESSOR GORE.

Instruction in this department has, as its primary object, a thorough knowledge of the Grammar, and familiarity with the literature; with such practice in conversation as shall serve as a stimulus in the furtherance of this object.

German Grammar is studied during the first three years of the course, with its principles illustrated from the class readings and written exercises.

Text-book: Otto's Conversation Grammar.

The Freshman Class will read: Studien und Plaudereien (First Series), Stern; Das Kalte Herz, Hauff; and some short modern play.

The Sophomore Class will read Studien und Plaudereien (Second Series), Stern; a modern story and some classic play.

The Junior Class will read works from Lessing, Auerbach, Schiller, Goethe, and Heyse.

Senior Class: Elective seminary studies; Reading at sight; Lectures in German.

THE SCHOOL OF FRENCH.

PROFESSOR LODGE.

The Freshman Class is drilled in French pronunciation, Grammar, progressive exercises in composition and in conversation.

Works read: Histoire d'un Conscrit; Le Cid; Athalie; Le Misanthrope; Keetels's Course is used.

Sophomore Class: French syntax critically studied; Dictation Exercises; Short Original Essays; French Conversation.

Works read: Petite Histoire du Peuple Français, Lacombe; L'Avare; Esther; Cinna; Parallel readings in Corinne; Sauveur's Grammaire Française.

Junior Class: French Idioms studied; Lectures on the development of the tongue, and the formative period of French literature; Comparative philology.

Works read: Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Horace; Les Plaideurs; Picciola; Parallel readings in Pylodet's Littérature Française Contemporaine.

Senior Class: Original Essays and Orations; Pylodet's Littérature Française Classique; Ruy Blas; Hernani; Crane's Romantisme Français.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSORS GORE AND HODGKINS.

In this School are taught Pure Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy, Calculus of Probabilities, and Least Squares.

There are four classes:

1. The Freshman, in which are taught Algebra and Solid Geometry.

Text-books: Newcomb's and Wentworth's Algebra, Newcomb's Geometry.

2. The Sophomore, in which are taught Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Analytic Geometry, and Theory of Equations.

Text-books: Well's Trigonometry, Wentworth's Analytic Geometry, and Todhunter's Theory of Equations.

3. The Junior, in which are taught Differential and Integral Calculus, Theory of Probabilities, and Least Squares (by lectures).

Text-books: Taylor's Calculus.

4. The Senior, in which are taught Mechanics and Astronomy.

Text-books: Smith's Mechanics and Newcomb's Astronomy.

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR FRISTOE.

This School is divided into three classes:

1. The Freshman, in which are taught the various branches of Experimental Physics, viz.: Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Heat, Light, and Electricity.

Text-books: Silliman's Natural Philosophy; Gage's Physics.

2. The Sophomore, in which are taught Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, embracing the principles of Chemical Philosophy, the law of Chemical Combination, the preparation of Elementary and Compound Bodies, the methods of Analysis, Inorganic and Organic, the detection of Poisons and the methods of counteracting their effects, supplemented by Laboratory practice.

Text-books: Barker, Fowne, Attfield, and Remsen.

3. The Junior, in which are taught Natural History and Geology. The instruction under the former head comprises Botany, Zoölogy, and Physiology. In Geology the Physical Characters of the earth as it now exists are first studied, then its History and Changes, and, lastly, the Causes that have produced these Changes, and their identity with existing causes.

Text-books: Dana's Mineralogy and Geology; Huxley's Physiology.

In this School students who have passed through the class in Chemistry can pursue, at their option, Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, for which an extra fee will be charged, and also a small charge for materials.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

THE PRESIDENT.

The special studies of this School are pursued in two classes, the Junior and the Senior. In the Junior Class the attention of students is directed to the study of Mental Philosophy. The text-book used on Mental Philosophy is Sully's Outlines of Psychology, accompanied with lectures on the history of speculative philosophy and of its leading schools in ancient times, during the Middle Ages, and since the Revival of Learning.

In the Senior Class the study of Mental Philosophy, of Moral Philosophy, and of Natural Theology is pursued under the direction of the President, who also during the current year will serve as acting Professor of Political Philosophy; the latter embracing Political Economy, Constitu-

tional Law of the United States, and the elements of International Law. The text-book used in Moral Philosophy is Calderwood's Handbook of Moral Philosophy, accompanied with lectures on the history of theoretical ethics, from the days of the Grecian philosophers down to the present time. In this historical review special attention is called to the phases of English speculation under the head of Moral Philosophy, with a critical reference to the main points of controversy from age to age among the exponents of different schools. The text-book used in the study of Natural Theology is Butler's Analogy of Religion and Nature, accompanied with lectures on the more modern aspect of the questions discussed under this head.

In the study of Political Economy the text-book used is that of Dr. Wayland as recast by Chapin, with reference to the treatises of Adam Smith, Malthus, Bastiat, Carey, Mill, Roscher, and others, with a course of lectures on the history of Political Economy. Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and Gallaudet's Manual of International Law, are used as text-books in the study of Political Philosophy.

A course of lectures is also delivered by the President to the Senior Class in this School on History, its sources, methods of study, elements of criticism, &c., beginning with anthropological studies in primitive society and conducting to the successive evolutions of human history, as seen in the progressive expansion of civilization and culture. At the close of the course is a brief discussion of the Philosophy of History with special critical reference to the systematic ideas of Vico, F. Schlegel, Herder, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Bunsen, Guizot, Balmes, Buckle, Draper, and others.

CONSPECTUS OF STUDIES FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FRESHMAN STUDIES (FIRST YEAR).

FIRST TERM.

- English*.—Rhetoric (Genung's); English History (Thompson's); Elocution; Essays.
- Greek*.—Homer's Iliad or Odyssey; Boise's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Goodwin's and Hadley's Greek Grammar; Smith's History of Greece.
- Latin*.—Ovid's Metamorphoses (Chase and Stuart's); Livy (Chase and Stuart's); Original and Selected Exercises; Harkness's Latin Grammar.
- French*.—Keetels's Collegiate Course; Erckmann-Chatrian; Molière; Racine; Corneille.
- German*.—Sheldon's Short German Grammar; Studien und Plaudereien; Das Kalte Herz.
- Mathematics*.—Synthetic Geometry (Newcomb's); Weekly Original Exercise; Algebra (Wentworth's).
- Physics*.—(Avery's), and Lectures.

SECOND TERM.

- English*.—Genung's Rhetoric; Eliot's History of the United States; Elocution; Essays.
- Greek*.—Herodotus and Thucydides; Goodwin's and Hadley's Grammar, and Boise's Exercises continued.
- Latin*.—Horace's Odes (Chase's Maclean's); Original and Selected Exercises, and Harkness's Grammar; Leighton's History of Rome. For reference: Ginn and Heath's Classical Atlas.
- Modern Languages*.—Studies of the First Term continued.
- Mathematics*.—Algebra (Wentworth's); Original Problems.
- Physics*.—(Avery's), and Lectures.

SOPHOMORE STUDIES (SECOND YEAR).

FIRST TERM.

- English*.—Dr. Smith's Shaw's English Literature; Anglo-Saxon; Hudson's Shakespeare; Elocution; Essays.
- Greek*.—Xenophon's Memorabilia (Winan's edition); Exercises in Greek Composition continued.
- Latin*.—The Satires and Epistles of Horace; Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia; Exercises in Latin Composition continued, and Harkness's Grammar.
- French*.—Grammaire Française (Sauveur); Lacombe; Molière; Racine; Corneille: De Staël.
- German*.—Select readings from modern stories and classic German plays.
- Mathematics*.—Trigonometry (Well's); Original Exercises.
- Chemistry*.—Lectures and Laboratory (Shepard's).

SECOND TERM.

- English*.—Jevon's Elements of Logic; Anglo-Saxon; Elocution; Essays.
- Greek*.—Isocrates or Thucydides; Exercises in Greek Composition continued.
- Latin*.—The Andria of Terence; the Germania of Tacitus; Exercises in Latin Composition continued, and Harkness's Grammar; Lectures on Roman Literature.
- Modern Languages*.—Studies of the First Term continued.
- Mathematics*.—Analytical Geometry (Wentworth's).
- Chemistry*.—Lectures and Laboratory (Shepard's).

JUNIOR STUDIES (THIRD YEAR).

FIRST TERM.

English.—Fowler's Inductive Logic; Hunt's English Prose and Prose Writers; Elocution; Essays.
Greek.—Sophocles and Euripides; Lectures on History of Greek Literature; Exercises in Greek Composition.
Latin.—Tacitus; Pliny's Letters; Lectures on History of Latin Literature; Original Exercises.
French.—Molière; Corneille; Racine; Saintine; Pylodet's Littérature Contemporaine.
German.—Lessing; Auerbach; Schiller; Goethe; Heyse.
Mathematics.—Differential and Integral Calculus (Taylor's); Original Exercises.
Natural Science.—Physiology and Zoology.
Philosophy.—Psychology (Sully's).

SECOND TERM.

English.—Guizot's History of Civilization; Studies in Contemporaneous Literature; Elocution; Essays.
Greek.—Demosthenes; Lectures and Exercises continued.
Latin.—Juvenal and Cicero de Oratore; Lectures on Latin Syntax; and Original Exercises continued.
Modern Languages.—Studies of First Term continued.
Mathematics.—Calculus of Probabilities and Least Squares (Lectures).
Natural Science.—Geology.
Philosophy.—Psychology (Sully's); Lectures on History of Mental Philosophy.

SENIOR STUDIES (FOURTH YEAR).

FIRST TERM.

English.—Essays and Original Orations; Advanced Anglo-Saxon.
Greek.—Plato and Exercises in Composition.
French.—Pylodet's Littérature Classique; Victor Hugo; Crane, &c.; Original Essays.
German.—Elective Readings; Seminary Studies; Lectures on German.
Mathematics.—Mechanics (Smith).
Philosophy.—Psychology (Sully's); Political Philosophy (Cooley); History; Lectures on Sources, Methods of Study, Principles of Criticism, and Primitive Culture.

SECOND TERM.

English.—Essays and Original Orations; Advanced Anglo-Saxon.
Latin.—Quintilian, and Original Exercises.
Modern Languages.—Studies of First Term continued.
Mathematics.—Astronomy (Newcomb's).
Philosophy.—Natural Theology (Butler); Moral Philosophy (Calderwood's); Lectures on History of Moral Philosophy.
 Political Philosophy; Wayland's Political Economy and Gallaudet's International Law.
 History; Lectures on the Successive Evolutions of Civilization, and on the Philosophy of History.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Natural Science.—Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular examinations for admission to the College are held on the Friday and Saturday immediately preceding the opening of the session. Every applicant is required to deliver to the President testimonials of good moral character; and if he comes from another college he must present a certificate of honorable dismissal.

Candidates for admission to any class of the College must, unless they are graduates of the Preparatory School, sustain an examination in the following elementary studies: Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, Elements of History, and Arithmetic.

Candidates for admission to any School will be examined in all the studies presupposed by the curriculum of that School.

Candidates for admission to the School of English will be admitted to its lowest class on passing a satisfactory examination on the preliminary studies above indicated.

Candidates for admission to the School of Greek in its lowest class, the Freshman, will be examined in Goodwin's or Hadley's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader, or Xenophon's *Anabasis* (first four books); first two books of Homer's *Iliad*; and Jones' Greek Prose Composition.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class of the School of Latin will be examined in Harkness' Latin Grammar; four books of Cæsar's *Commentaries*; six of Cicero's *Select Orations*; six books of the *Æneid* of Virgil; Sallust (*Conspiracy of Catiline*); Bennet's *First Latin Exercise Book*, or *First Latin Writer*; and Leighton's *History of Rome* (250 pages).

Candidates for admission to the School of French will be examined in part first of Keetels's *Collegiate Course* and in the first five books of *Télémaque*.

Candidates for admission to the School of Mathematics in its lowest class, the Freshman, will be examined in Algebra (through Quadratic Equations) and in the first four books of Geometry.

Real equivalents in quality and amount will be re-

ceived in place of the books or parts of the books prescribed as above for study preparatory to admission into the Schools of Greek, Latin, and Mathematics.

Candidates for admission to any advanced class in any School will be examined in all the previous studies of the class which they propose to enter.

Students wishing to pursue a select course in any School or Schools will be admitted to the classes for which they may be found qualified; but an examination in preliminary and indispensable studies will be held in all cases, and every student pursuing such a course is required to embrace in his selections not less than twelve recitations or lectures per week. The choice of studies embraced in a Select Course must be made immediately upon the commencement of a term, and no student will have leave to make a new choice of studies during any single term.

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

The degrees of the College are conferred only on evidence of satisfactory attainments in the studies prescribed for any given degree. The eligibility of candidates for any degree is determined by the quality and the extent of their studies in the several Schools of the College.

I. Certificates of Proficiency are given to students who pass a satisfactory examination on the following studies of the several Schools: In the *First*, on English Literature, History, and Rhetoric; in the *Second*, on the Greek of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes; in the *Third*, on the Latin of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes; in the *Fourth*, on the French or the German Language; in the *Fifth*, on the Mathematics of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes; in the *Sixth*, on the Chemistry of the Junior Class; in the *Seventh*, on Mental or Moral Philosophy.

II. Students who pass a satisfactory examination on all the obligatory studies embraced in any one of the Schools of the College will receive a diploma certifying the fact of their graduation in that School.

DEGREES.

I. The degree of Bachelor of Letters is conferred on students who obtain diplomas in the Schools of English, Greek, Latin, Modern Languages, and Philosophy, and who receive a certificate of proficiency in the School of Mathematics or of Natural Science.

II. The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred on students who obtain diplomas in the Schools of English, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Philosophy.

III. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred on students who obtain diplomas in any six Schools, and who receive a certificate of proficiency in the residuary School of the entire course.

IV. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred on any student who, after being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall submit an original and satisfactory thesis four weeks before the close of the following scholastic year, as the fruit of certain advanced studies, to be assigned by the Faculty, in any School, at the option of candidates.

Certificates and diplomas in any School of the College are awarded only at the close of the College year in each School, and after an examination duly had according to the rules of the Institution.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each term an examination of all the classes in all the Schools is publicly held in all the studies of that term.

The results of each Term Examination are combined with those of the daily recitations and attendance of the student during the term, in order to ascertain his academic standing at the end of that term.

Each recitation and each examination are graded on a scale of merit from 0 to 100, and a failure to reach the final average grade of 75 in any study is regarded as a failure in that study.

At the close of each College year all the classes in all the Schools are publicly examined in review of all the studies of that year.

The results of the Annual Examinations are combined with those of the Term Examinations, in order to ascertain the student's academic standing at the end of each year.

At the close of the second year of the regular course, prescribed for all the degrees of the College, the Annual Examinations of the Sophomore Classes in the several Schools, besides embracing all the studies of that year, will include such studies of the Freshman year as the head of each School may direct. The results of this examination will determine the eligibility of candidates to receive a certificate of Proficiency at the end of this year in the School of Greek, Latin, or Mathematics, as the condition of attaining in regular course to one or other of the degrees dependent on such proficiency.

A student who fails to pass a satisfactory examination in any study at the end of the College year may present himself for re-examination in that study at the end of the following year, and in default of doing so, shall forfeit promotion with his class in that department.

All examinations which occur at the end of a College year are conducted in writing. Examinations for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts are concluded four weeks anterior to the date of the Annual Commencement, that time may be given to Professors for the inspection of written examination papers, and to students for the preparation of parts to be performed on Commencement Day by the successful candidates for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, to whom public parts on that day may be assigned by the Faculty.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

Besides the honors and degrees conferred in the regular course, prizes are annually offered as the reward of special excellence in particular branches of study.

The Davis Prizes, for excellence in Elocution, founded by the Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., of Massachusetts, consist of two gold medals, and are annually awarded

to the two successful competitors, in a public contest held on Commencement Day. These prizes are awarded by a committee whom the Faculty selects for this purpose, and are publicly delivered at the close of the contest.

The Staughton Prize, for excellence in the Latin Language and Literature, and the Elton Prize, for excellence in the Greek Language and Literature, founded by the Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., of Exeter, England, consists of two gold medals, annually awarded to the best scholar and writer in each of these languages.

The Ruggles Prizes, for excellence in Mathematics, founded by Prof. William Ruggles, LL.D., consist of two gold medals, annually awarded to the best two scholars in the pure and applied Mathematics.

Any student entitled to a diploma in any school will be allowed to contend for the prize given in that department, provided he shall have pursued the required number of studies during the year, and shall have passed satisfactory examinations in the same.

Prizemen for the year 1887-'88.—The Ruggles Prize in Mathematics was awarded to G. L. WILKINSON, of Missouri.

The First Davis Prize in Elocution was awarded to F. H. SEELY, of the District of Columbia.

The Second Davis Prize in Elocution was awarded to E. B. JACKSON, of Virginia.

The Enosinian Prize for Excellence in Debate was awarded to W. H. WILSON, of West Virginia.

The Prize for Proficiency in Parliamentary Law, given by Prof. Gore, was awarded to G. L. WILKINSON, of Missouri.

ORDERS OF THE COLLEGE YEAR.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The College year, embracing nine months, is divided into two terms: The first term begins on the fourth Monday in September, and continues to the first of February. The second term begins on the first of February, and ends on the day of the Annual Commencement, which is held on the second Wednesday in June.

A vacation of eight days is given at Christmas, beginning on that holiday, and lasting until the next day after New Year's.

The 22d of February is observed as a College holiday.

A recess is given from Good Friday to Easter Monday inclusive.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement of the College is held on the second Wednesday in June.

Public parts are assigned on Commencement Day to such students only as have passed a satisfactory examination for the degrees of Bachelor or Master of Arts, except as before indicated, in the case of those who may be contestants for the prize of Elocution.

A Latin Salutatory will be awarded to the graduate in each year whose average standing in all the Schools is the highest; and an English Salutatory to the student who stands second.

The Valedictory is awarded with special regard to the qualifications of the student as a Valedictorian, as well as on the ground of scholarship.

Philosophical, Classical, Scientific, Metaphysical, Ethical, Historical, or Literary Orations may be awarded to students who are eminent respectively in the corresponding Departments.

All the degrees of the College are publicly conferred on Commencement Day.

Diplomas in the several schools, and prizes for special excellence in any Department, are publicly delivered on the same day.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Prayers, accompanied by the reading of the Scriptures, are offered daily in the College Chapel. All students are expected to attend this service.

LIBRARY HOURS.

The College Library will be open for the distribution of books, as also for purpose of consultation and inquiry, on such days and under such regulations as the Faculty may direct at the beginning of each year.

The Libraries of Congress and of the various Departments of the Federal Government are accessible to students for purposes of research in any special line of studies.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Enosinian Society, a literary association formed by the students of the College, meets weekly in its hall for the purpose of improvement in Debate and Composition.

LECTURES.

Courses of lectures in various departments of Science, Art, and Literature are open to the attendance of students, not only in the College, but in connection with various associations, National and local, devoted to general culture at the Capital of the country, and furnishing peculiar facilities for information and improvement in every branch of liberal learning.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Every student on entering the College is understood by that act to come under a pledge that he will obey the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees and Overseers, and by the Faculty acting under the authority of the Board.

A pamphlet copy of the laws of the College will be furnished to every student on his admission.

A merit roll of conduct is kept, and demerits are given for unexcused absences and for violation of Col-

lege laws. When any student has received one hundred such marks during any one term, or one hundred and fifty during any one year, he may be required to leave the Institution.

A report of the student's standing in all his studies, including a record of all absences from lectures, recitations, or other public exercises of the College, will be rendered quarterly to parents or guardians.

The daily recitations of the College Classes are brought, as far as practicable, into the early portion of the day, closing generally at 2.30 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M. The advantages of an attendance upon the debates of Congress, and upon lectures before various associations, are thus offered to students of the higher classes without detriment to proficiency in their studies.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

1. Admission fee (paid but once, on entrance)	\$10.00
2. Tuition for the year in three or more Schools	90.00
3. Tuition for the year in two Schools	70.00
4. Tuition for the year in one School	50.00

These charges cover all expenses, including public fuel, servants' wages, &c.

Bills are payable semi-annually, in advance.

The College provides no commons, but board may be procured in the city at such reasonable rates that the annual expenses of students need not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kendall Scholarship, founded by the late Hon. Amos Kendall, and running for six years, two in the Preparatory School and four in the College, is annually conferred on the best scholar in the public High School. Students on this foundation pay semi-annually in advance a fee of eight dollars for public fuel, servants' wages, &c.

THE CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The School of Science established by the Trustees and Overseers of The Columbian University, as a part of their University system of education, is called by the name of W. W. CORCORAN, in grateful recollection of his many benefactions to the University.

The exercises of the School begin on the first of October, and are held in the new University Building (southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets), which has been constructed with special reference to the wants of the department.

Provision is made in the Corcoran Scientific School for general and for special courses of study.

The General Courses embrace schemes of studies in Literature, Science, Technology, leading respectively to the degree of Bachelor of Science, of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Mining Engineer, &c., according to the scope and quality of the studies prescribed for each degree.

Under the head of Special Courses of Study, whether considered with reference to single studies or to arts embracing with specific studies a certain component part of the General Course, provision is made for instruction in Practical Astronomy, Geodesy, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Analytical Chemistry in all its branches, Metallurgy, Assaying, Drawing in all its branches, &c., &c.

In pursuit of this plan, instruction is offered by the Corcoran Scientific School in the following branches :

I. The English Language and Literature, embracing Rhetoric, Logic, History, &c.

II. The French and the German Languages, studied with special reference to speaking them and reading them at sight.

III. Mathematics, embracing Algebra, Geometry, Analytic Geometry, Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, Descriptive Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

IV. Physics, embracing Mechanics, Statics, Dynamics, Hydro-Dynamics, Electricity, Electrical Engineering, Magnetism, Light, Heat, Acoustics, &c.

V. Chemistry, embracing Chemical Physics, General Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, &c.

VI. Civil Engineering, embracing Construction of Roads, Canals, Bridges, Geodetic Surveying, Surveys of Harbors, Rivers, Water Supplies, Sewerage, Drainage, Strength of Materials, &c., &c.

VII. Mining Engineering, embracing specific studies with component parts of foregoing studies.

VIII. Astronomy, Theoretical and Practical, embracing Lectures on History, Methods, and Results.

IX. Geology in all its branches, including Physical Geography and Mineralogy.

X. Biology, including Botany, Zoology, Physiology, and Anthropology.

XI. Mechanical and Topographical Drawing.

XII. Philosophy, embracing Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitutional and International law.

Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates of Proficiency, according to the scope and quality of the studies pursued, are awarded in the foregoing branches to students passing a satisfactory examination in the number of studies prescribed respectively for such Degrees, Diplomas, or Certificates.

To accommodate students engaged in the Executive Departments, or in other office work, the exercises of the School are held in the evening from 6 to 10 o'clock.

SYNOPSIS OF THE GENERAL COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR.	
FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.
Algebra.	Algebra.
Geometry.	Geometry.
French.	French.
German.	German.
Rhetoric.	Rhetoric.
English Language.	English Language.
Dissertations.	Mechanical Drawing.
Mechanical Drawing.	Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic
Chemistry, Inorganic (Lectures).	(Lectures).

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Trigonometry.
 Physics (Lectures).
 Mechanics.
 French.
 German.
 Deductive Logic.
 Dissertations.
 English Literature.
 Mineralogy.
 Botany.

SECOND TERM.

Analytic Geometry.
 Physics (Lectures).
 Mechanics.
 Inductive Logic.
 English Literature.
 Dissertations.
 French.
 German.
 Mineralogy.
 Botany.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Calculus.
 Astronomy.
 History.
 French and German.
 Geology.
 Meteorology.
 Zoology.
 Mechanics.

SECOND TERM.

Calculus.
 Astronomy.
 History.
 French and German.
 Geology.
 Meteorology.
 Zoology.
 Mechanics.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

General Astronomy.
 Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 Constitutional History.
 Anthropology.
 Advanced French and German.
 Industrial Chemistry (Lectures).

SECOND TERM.

General Astronomy.
 Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 International Law.
 Advanced French and German.
 Industrial Chemistry (Lectures).

In addition to the foregoing General Course for the degree of Bachelor of Science, separate courses are arranged in Chemistry, Physics, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, and Architecture, which embrace technical instruction in these branches, while including certain related portions of the General Course, and students completing any one of these courses will receive the corresponding degree.

The separate courses in Civil Engineering and in Chemistry are as follows:

COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING FOR THE DEGREE OF CIVIL ENGINEER.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
 Geometry.
 French.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
 Geometry.
 French.

German.	German.
Rhetoric.	Rhetoric.
English Language.	English Language.
Dissertations.	Mechanical Drawing.
Mechanical Drawing.	Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic
Chemistry, Inorganic (Lectures).	(Lectures).

FIRST TERM.	SECOND YEAR.	SECOND TERM.
Trigonometry.	Analytic Geometry.	
Physics (Lectures).	Descriptive Geometry and Graphics.	
French or German.	French or German.	
English Literature.	Physics (Lectures).	
Deductive Logic.	English Literature.	
Dissertations.	Dissertations.	
Mineralogy.	Inductive Logic.	
Botany.	Mineralogy.	
	Botany.	

FIRST TERM.	THIRD YEAR.	SECOND TERM.
Calculus.	Calculus.	
Railroad Surveying.	Theory of Instruments.	
Topographical Drawing.	Topographical Surveying.	
Strength of Materials.	Hydrographic Surveying.	
Descriptive Astronomy.	Drawing (Construction of Machines).	
Geology.	Strength of Materials.	
French or German.	Descriptive Astronomy.	
History of Civilization.	Geology.	
Mechanics.	French or German.	
	Mechanics.	
	History of Civilization.	

FIRST TERM.	FOURTH YEAR.	SECOND TERM.
Practical Astronomy.	Practical Astronomy.	
Machines and Motors.	Principles of Construction.	
Engineering { Hydraulic.	Study of Actual Works.	
Sanitary.	Engineering { Hydraulic.	
Coast and Harbors.	Sanitary.	
Geodesy.	Coast and Harbors.	
Use of Plane Table.	Strength of Materials.	
Strength of Materials.	Building Materials.	
Metallurgy (Iron and Steel).	Specifications.	
Practice in Design.	Contracts.	

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY OR METALLURGY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

FIRST TERM.	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND TERM.
Algebra.	Algebra.	
Geometry.	Geometry.	
French.	French.	
German.	German.	
Rhetoric.	Rhetoric.	

English Language.
Dissertations.
Mechanical Drawing.
Chemistry (Lectures).

English Language.
Dissertations.
Mechanical Drawing.
Chemistry.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Qualitative Analysis.
Physics (Lectures).
Mineralogy (Lectures).
English or French or German.

SECOND TERM.

Qualitative Analysis.
Physics (Lectures).
Mineralogy (Lectures).
English or French or German.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Quantitative Analysis.
Volumetric Analysis.
Astronomy.
Geology.
Meteorology.

SECOND TERM.

Quantitative Analysis.
Volumetric Analysis.
Astronomy.
Geology.
Meteorology.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Industrial Chemistry.
Organic Analysis.
Assaying.
Metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead,
Silver, Gold, &c.
General Metallurgy (Lectures).
Construction of Furnaces (Lectures).

SECOND TERM.

Industrial Chemistry.
Organic Analysis.
Assaying.
Metallurgy.
Machines used in Metallurgy.
Building Materials.

A conspectus of studies with the recitation hours or lecture hours appointed for each study is announced at the opening of each year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer, or other full degree of the schools must have a good knowledge of Arithmetic in all its branches, of Geography as taught in the best schools, English Grammar, Orthography and Composition, Elements of Algebra and Geometry.

In the case of students aiming to secure special proficiency in some single branch of Technology the requirements for admission will be less comprehensive, but no student will be admitted to any class without a competent knowledge of the English studies above mentioned.

No student will be admitted to any class until after matriculation—that is, until after first reporting his name to the President or the Dean of the Faculty, pass-

ing the preliminary examination, and receiving the Certificate of the Financial Agent that the required tuition fees have been paid.

GRADUATE STUDIES.

If a sufficient number of students shall apply for instruction in advanced Studies, leading to the degree of Master of Science or Doctor of Science, arrangements will be made for them, as well as for graduate practice and original research in the laboratories.

ANNUAL TUITION FEES.

For the full course of studies (not including Laboratory Courses) prescribed for any one year, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer, &c.....	\$90.00
For single courses of study in English Language and Literature.....	30.00
Mathematics.....	30.00
Modern Languages.....	30.00
Mental and Moral Science.....	30.00
General Chemistry.....	30.00
General Physics.....	30.00
Mechanical Drawing.....	30.00
Topographical Drawing.....	30.00
Any one study for a year.....	30.00

The studies in the Chemical Laboratory will embrace three courses:

I.—Qualitative Analysis, embracing a well-arranged course of Chemical Manipulations, and a systematic course of analysis, extending through one year.....	\$100.00
For Chemicals used.....	25.00
Deposit (returnable) for apparatus injured.....	25.00
II.—Quantitative Analysis, embracing Volumetric Analysis and other special methods, extending through one year.....	100.00
For Chemicals used.....	25.00
Deposit (returnable) for apparatus injured.....	25.00
III.—Assaying of Ores and Bullion.....	40.00
For Materials used.....	20.00
Students wishing to take a short course of one term in Chemical Manipulation will be charged.....	30.00
For Chemicals used.....	10.00
Deposit (returnable).....	10.00
For special laboratory work in connection with Physics, an additional charge is made of.....	50.00
For special laboratory work in Mineralogy.....	50.00

For special technical instruction in Electrical Engineering, Microscopy, Blowpipe Analysis, Architecture, Meteorology, Drawing, etc., the tuition fees will be announced at the opening of the term, and will be determined, in part, by the number of students.

All fees for full courses, or for courses in Analytical Chemistry and assaying, are payable in monthly instalments, in advance. Fees for single or for special studies are payable in advance in half-yearly instalments. No deduction on account of absence will be made for any less time than a quarter of a year.

For additional information, application may be made to—

PROF. E. T. FRISTOE,
Dean of the Faculty.

N. B.—Students who wish to pursue Greek and Latin studies in connection with the other studies prescribed in the College Course for the degree of Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, can do so on reporting their names to the President of the Faculty. Classes will be formed in these departments by the Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D.D., Professor of Greek in the Columbian College, and A. P. MONTAGUE, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Latin in the Columbian College, if a sufficient number of students shall apply for such instruction.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

OFFICERS 1888-'89.

PRESIDENT:

PROF. OTIS T. MASON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

WILLIAM LEE, M. D. ANDREW B. DUVALL, Esq.

SECRETARY:

PROF. H. L. HODGKINS.

TREASURER:

PROF. A. P. MONTAGUE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

D. W. PRENTISS, M. D., *Chairman.*

A. B. DUVALL, Esq.

C. W. FRANZONI, M. D.,

PROF. J. H. GORE.

E. B. HAY, Esq.

PROF. H. L. HODGKINS.

WILLIAM LEE, M. D.

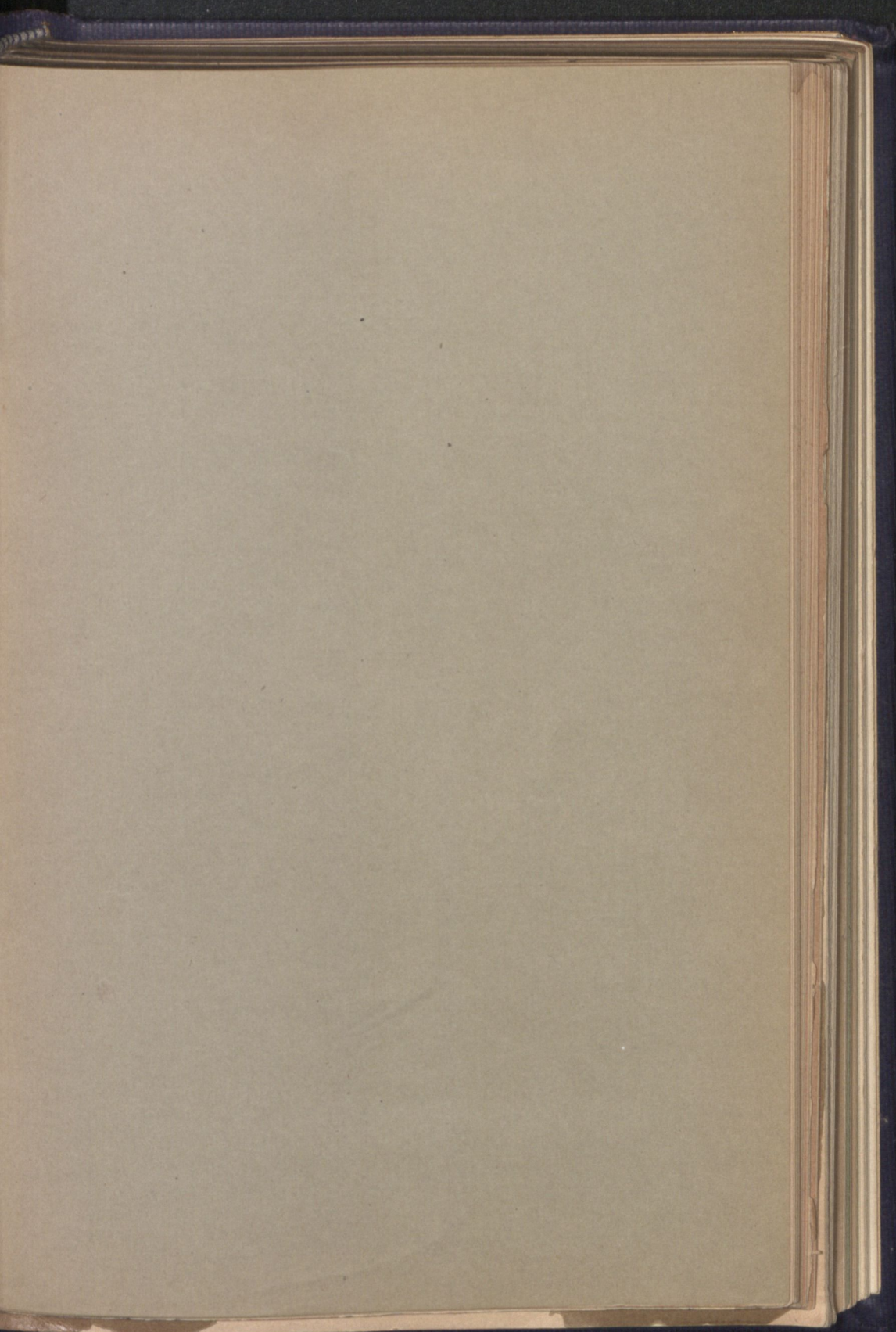
PROF. O. T. MASON.

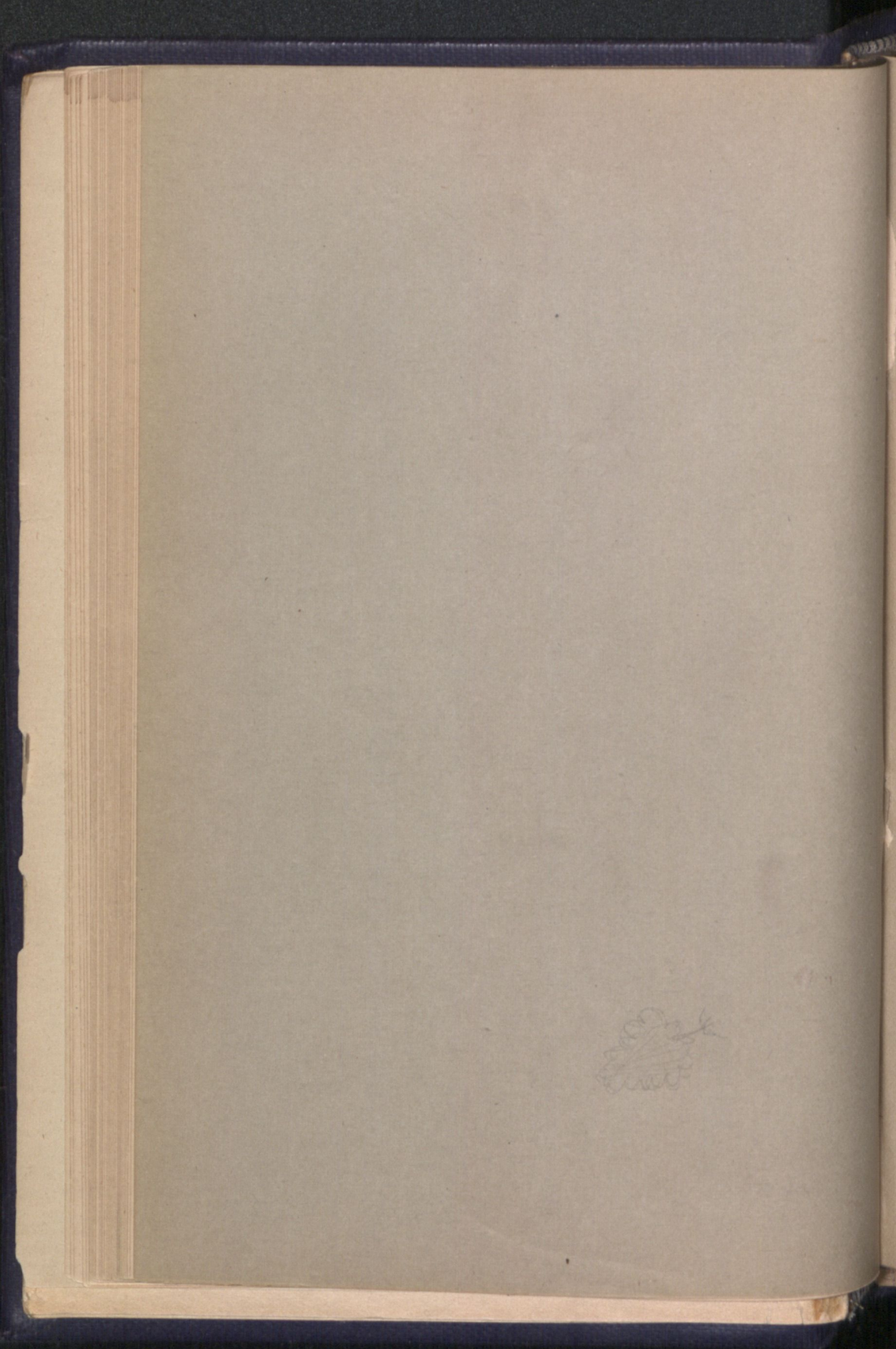
W. F. MATTINGLY, Esq.

PROF. A. P. MONTAGUE.

M. M. PARKER, Esq.

The Alumni have recently commenced work on an organized plan for the increase of the University Library, and a number of contributions to the Library Fund and of additions to the Library have been received. The publication of a history of the University and a historical catalogue of the graduates is contemplated. Communications relating to these subjects will be welcomed by the Secretary of the Alumni.





CATALOGUE

OF

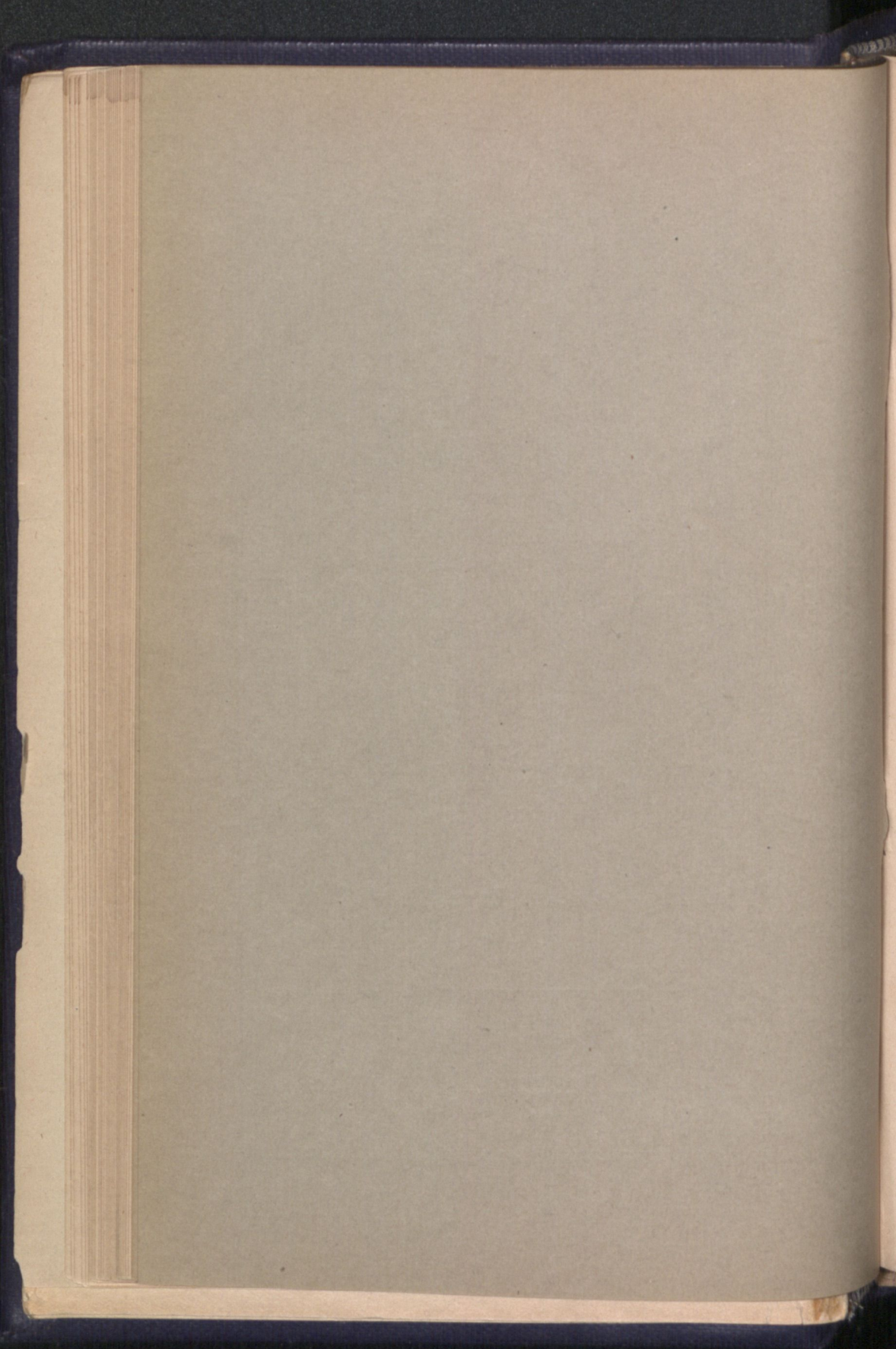
THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1888-'89.

WASHINGTON:
RUFUS H. DARBY, PRINTER.
1889.



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THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

CALENDAR.

1889. Sept. 9-21.—Examination of new scholars.
 Sept. 23.—The First Term commences.
 Sept. 30.—Regular Marks begin.
 Oct. 28.—First Monthly Report rendered.
 Nov. 25.—Second Monthly Report rendered.
 Nov. 28-29.—Thanksgiving Holidays.
 Dec. 23.—Third Monthly Report rendered.
 Dec. 25. } Christmas Holidays.
 1890. Jan. 1. }
 Jan. 27.—Fourth Monthly Report rendered.
 Jan. 24-31.—Intermediate Examination.
 Feb. 3.—Marks of Second Term begin.
 Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday—holiday.
 March 3.—Fifth Monthly Report rendered.
 March 31.—Sixth Monthly Report rendered.
 April 4-7.—Good Friday and Easter Monday—holidays.
 May 5.—Seventh Monthly Report rendered.
 June 2.—Eighth Monthly report rendered.
 June 2-12.—Final Examination.
 June 13.—Public Closing Exercises.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

ANDREW P. MONTAGUE, A. M., Ph. D., Principal, Instructor in Greek, Latin, and English.

REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, A. M., D. D., Instructor in Greek.

REV. S. M. SHUTE, A. M., D. D., Instructor in Rhetoric.

HOWARD L. HODGKINS, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics and Physics.

LEE D. LODGE, A. M., Instructor in Latin and French.

EUGENE B. JACKSON, B. S., Instructor in English.

EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, Instructor in Elocution.

LEONARD G. SPENCER, Instructor in Penmanship and Book-keeping.

DESIGN.

The Preparatory School of the Columbian College was established for the purpose of giving a thorough preparation for College or the technical school, and of fitting boys for the higher pursuit of business. In its new building, in its grades of study, and in its general management, the authorities and the instructors have kept steadily in view the growth of the National Capital and the progress of education in our country. While the School is divided into four grades, the greatest freedom is exercised in classifying pupils in accordance with their previous training and natural aptitudes.

Very many of the boys of our city are compelled to forego a college education and to prepare themselves to enter at once, on leaving the School, some of the many avenues of self-support. This fact has been carefully considered, and a High-school course so arranged as to assist those who take it in making the best use of the time at their disposal.

Under the terms of the "Admiral Powell Endowment" free scholarships will be given to a limited number of pupils who are preparing for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and who, at the end of their course of study, shall actually enter that institution.

DISCIPLINE.

The School is conducted on Christian principles, both in its discipline and in its teaching; but no instruction is given and no influence exerted in favor of any peculiar denominational tenets.

In addition to daily recitations, an examination is held at the end of each term on all the studies of that term.

The graded scale of merit used in the School ranges from 0 to 100, and each student must reach a grade of 70 in order to be advanced with his class.

The progress of the scholar is stimulated by daily records, by monthly and term reports to parents, by promotions in his class and by prizes.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Principal, or one of his assistants, will be at the School Building, No. 1335 H street northwest, from the ninth of September until the School begins, from ten o'clock A. M. to two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving new students and of answering inquiries concerning the School.

The number of scholars in the school at any one time is limited to one hundred, and students will be admitted to vacancies in this number according to the order of their registered application.

The school hours are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2.15 o'clock P. M.

EXPENSES.

For the scholastic year, including all expenses \$80 00
 All bills must be paid in advance, at the beginning of each half-yearly term, to the Treasurer of the Corporation, ROBERT C. FOX, LL. D., at his office in the Corcoran Building, corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, or to GEO. L. WILKINSON, B. S., Registrar of the School.

SCHEMES OF STUDIES IN THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FIRST YEAR: FOURTH CLASS.

Reading.—"Footprints of Travel."
Spelling.—Worcester's New Pronouncing Speller.
Arithmetic.—Thompson's Complete Graded Arithmetic.
Geography.—Swinton's Grammar School Geography.
History.—Anderson's New Grammar School United States.
Grammar.—Hart's Elementary English Grammar.
Latin.—McCabe's Bingham's Latin Grammar.
Declamation, Composition, Map-Drawing.
Penmanship.

SECOND YEAR: THIRD CLASS.

Reading.—"Youth's Companion."
Spelling.—Worcester's New Pronouncing Speller.
Grammar.—Hart's English Grammar and Analysis.
Arithmetic.—Thompson's Complete Graded Arithmetic.
Geography.—Swinton's (completed).
History.—Anderson's History of England.
Latin.—McCabe's Bingham's Latin Grammar; Kelsey's or Greenough's
 Cæsar.
Greek.—Harkness's First Greek Book; Crosby's Xenophon's Anabasis.
Declamation, Composition, Map-Drawing.
Penmanship.

THIRD YEAR: SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Selected Readings.
Spelling.—Westlake's 3,000 Practice Words.
Grammar.—Hart's English Grammar and Analysis.
Arithmetic.—Thompson's Commercial Arithmetic.
Algebra.—Sheldon's Elements of Algebra.
History.—Anderson's New General History.
Latin.—McCabe's Bingham's Latin Grammar; Kelsey's or Greenough's
 Cæsar, and Greenough's Virgil's Æneid.
Greek.—Harkness's First Greek Book; and Crosby's Xenophon's Anabasis.
Penmanship.
Declamation, Composition.

FOURTH YEAR: FIRST CLASS.

Reading.—Selections from Standard Authors.
Spelling.—Westlake's 3,000 Practice Words.
Rhetoric.—Hart's Composition and Rhetoric.
History.—Myer's Outlines of Ancient History.
Latin.—Harkness's Latin Grammar; Greenough's Virgil's Æneid;
 Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Sight Reading; and Selected and Original
 Exercises.
Greek.—Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Crosby's Xenophon's Anabasis;
 Keep's Homer's Iliad; Sight Reading; and Jones's Greek Prose
 Composition.
French.—Joynes's Otto's Introductory French Lessons; Télémaque.
Algebra.—Sheldon's Elements of Algebra.
Geometry.—Newcomb's.
Physics.—Avery's First Principles of Natural Philosophy.
Penmanship.
Declamation, Composition.
Books of Reference in all Classes: Worcester's or Webster's Dictionary;
 Baird's Classical Manual; Ginn and Company's or Long's Classical
 Atlas.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Hermesian Society, composed of students of the two higher classes, meets weekly in a hall assigned to it by the authorities of the School, for the purpose of practicing debate and for improvement in composition.

The society is under the general supervision of the instructors, but this supervision never takes the form of disagreeable interference.

This association gives two medals—one for excellence in debate, the other for excellence in composition; and these prizes are publicly awarded at the end of the session.

"THE BOSTON BOYS."

Two years ago the Preparatory School received from the great benefactor of the Columbian University, W. W. CORCORAN, LL. D., a superb painting, "The Boston Boys," by Henry Bacon. This beautiful ornament of the School hangs in the main room, and is a delight to the eye as well as an incentive to patriotism.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

The regular prizes of the School consist of First and Second Scholarship medals in each class.

Gold Medals are also given to those students who have been blameless in deportment and against whom there is no record of absence or tardiness during the entire session.

SPECIAL ANNUAL PRIZES.

The following prizes are annually offered as rewards of special excellence in particular branches of study:

1. The Montague Gold Medal for excellence in the Latin Language.
2. The Roome Gold Medal for excellence in the Greek Language.
3. The Lodge Gold Medal for excellence in the French Language.
4. The Hodgkins Gold Medal for excellence in Mathematics.
5. The Spencer Prize for excellence in Penmanship.
6. The Townsend Gold Medal for excellence in Elocution during the session.
7. The Fox Gold Medal for Excellence in Declamation at the Commencement, awarded by a committee selected by the Principal.

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

HONOR LIST—SESSION 1887-'88.

FOR HIGH GRADE OF SCHOLARSHIP.

First Class—First Prize	-----	WALTER L. WILSON.
Second Class—First Prize	-----	SAMUEL T. DAVIS, JR.
Third Class—First Prize	-----	{ GEORGE L. EDMUNDS, THORNTON J. PARKER
Fourth Class—First Prize	-----	LOUIS HOSMER.
Fourth Class—Second Prize	-----	SPENCER B. PRENTISS.
Montague Gold Medal in Latin	-----	WALTER L. WILSON.
Special Certificate in Latin	-----	JESSE C. WOODWARD.
Roome Gold Medal in Greek	-----	WALTER L. WILSON.
Lodge Gold Medal in French	-----	EVANS FUGITT.
Hodgkins Gold Medal in Mathematics	-----	ARTHUR G. COUMBE.
Spencer Prize in Penmanship	-----	WM. G. STAHLNECKER, JR.
For Gold Medal for Declamation at Commencement, WM. W. WYARD.		
Honorable mention of JOHN H. STONE.		

HERMESIAN SOCIETY GOLD MEDALS.

Best Debater	-----	WM. G. STAHLNECKER, JR.
Best Writer	-----	WALTER L. WILSON.
Honorable mention of essay of FRANKLIN M. PATTERSON.		

GOLD MEDALS FOR PUNCTUALITY AND DEPORTMENT.

Three Years	-----	RADCLIFFE COPELAND.	
Two Years	-----	JOHN L. STONE.	
One Year	-----	JOHN T. DUNLOP.	CHAS. P. HUMPHREYS,
		B. B. H. LAWRENCE.	HARRY C. LEIGHTER,
		J. EDWARD LIBBEY, JR.,	HARRY H. MILLER,
		THORNTON J. PARKER,	ARMISTEAD PETER, JR.,
		B. KENNON PETER.	G. FREELAND PETER.
		D. W. PRENTISS, JR.,	BARNWELL S. STUART.
		WALTER L. WILSON,	

HONORABLE MENTION FOR AN AVERAGE ABOVE 90.

J. GILBERT CLARK,	SAMUEL T. DAVIS, JR.,	GEORGE L. EDMUNDS.
EVANS FUGITT,	LOUIS HOSMER,	THORNTON J. PARKER.
ARMISTEAD PETER, JR.,	G. FREELAND PETER,	SPENCER B. PRENTISS
BARNWELL S. STUART,	WALTER L. WILSON,	JESSE C. WOODWARD.

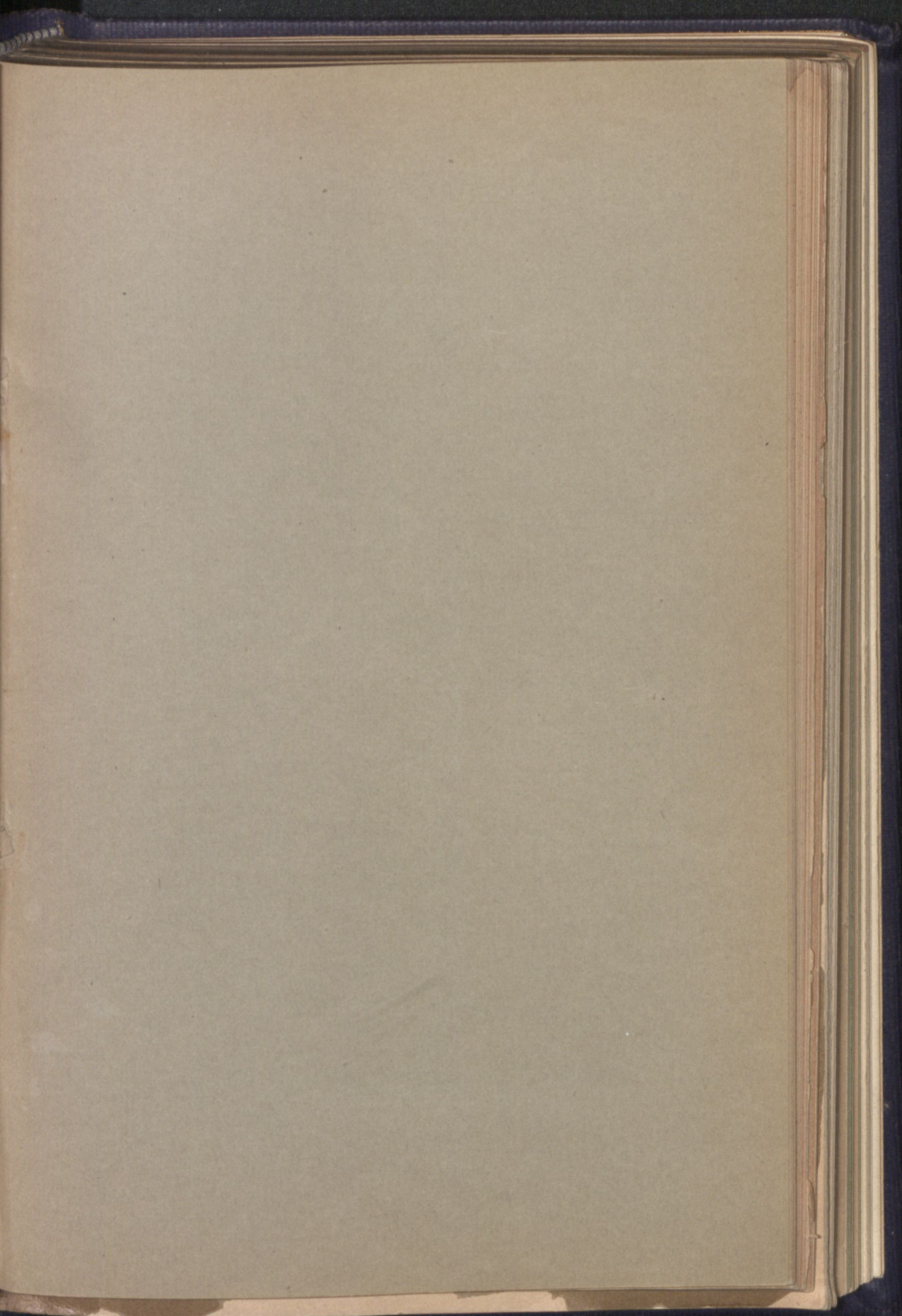
GRADUATES IN 1888.

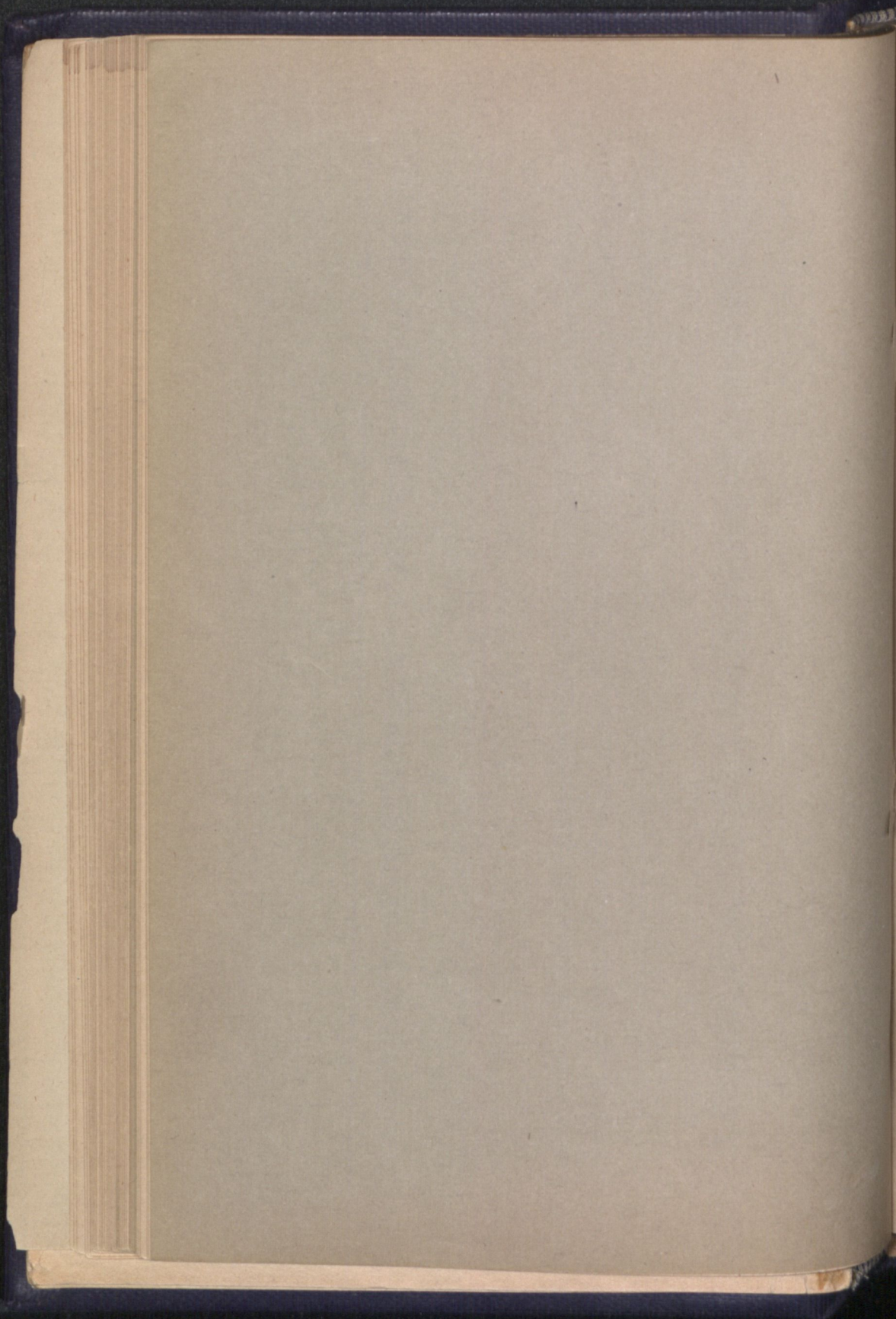
- ELLIOTT B. COUES, English, Latin, French.
ARTHUR G. COUMBE, English, French, Mathematics.
EVANS FUGITT, English, Latin, French, Mathematics.
EDWARD R. GREER, English.
LEONARD C. GUNNELL, English, French, Mathematics.
CHAS. P. HUMPHREYS, English.
ARTHUR JOHNS, English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics.
CLAUDE McCAULEY, English.
F. M. PATTERSON, English, Latin, Mathematics.
HERMANN POESCHE, English.
THEO. W. RICHARDS, English, French, Mathematics.
WM. G. STAHLNECKER, JR., English, Latin.
JOHN H. STONE, English, French, Mathematics.
THOS. S. WHITE, English, French.
WALTER L. WILSON, English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics.
JESSE C. WOODWARD, English, Latin, French, Mathematics.
RALPH WORMELLE, English, Mathematics.

STUDENTS IN THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

STUDENTS.	CLASS.	PATRON.
Lawrence Stowell Adams	Second	Lt. J. Dexter Adams, U. S. N.
J. Charles Bell	First	Mr. J. A. Bell.
Andrew Y. Bradley	First	Mr. A. C. Bradley.
Robert J. Breckinridge	First	Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
T. Wingfield Bullock	First	Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D.
Arthur F. Cassels	Fourth	Mr. John Cassels.
Howard Christman	Second	Mr. P. H. Christman.
Richard B. Cluss	Third	Mr. Adolph Cluss.
George P. Conn	First	Mr. George P. Conn.
Radcliffe Copeland	Second	Mrs. V. P. Wiggins.
William F. Curtis	Third	Mr. S. B. Curtis.
F. S. Davidge	Third	Hon. W. D. Davidge.
Wm. F. Davidge	Second	" "
George R. Davis	First	Dr. C. R. Davis.
Samuel T. Davis, Jr.	First	Mr. S. T. Davis.
Frank H. Dodge	Fourth	Mr. H. H. Dodge.
William M. C. Dodge	Fourth	" "
Ferdinand Donnelly	Second	Mr. M. A. Donnelly.
John de Peyster Douw	Second	Mrs. Volckert Douw.
John T. Dunlop	Fourth	Mr. G. T. Dunlop.
Edgar S. Eckles	First	Mr. W. C. Eckles.
George L. Edmunds	Second	Mr. James Edmunds.
Frank W. Emmons	Third	Mr. George C. Emmons.
Thomas F. Gillespie	First	Mr. Thomas F. Gillespie.
Claude Given	Fourth	Hon. John T. Given.
Harry C. Given	Third	" "
Albert E. S. Greene	First	Chief. Eng. A. S. Greene, U. S. N.
William W. Grier	Second	Dr. William Grier, U. S. N.
Henry H. Hawling	First	Mr. Isaac Hawling.
John McL. Hazen	Fourth	Mrs. M. McL. Hazen.
Charles G. Hoffman	Fourth	Dr. W. J. Hoffman.
Louis Hosmer	Third	Col. A. A. Hosmer.
Shella Lee Hunt	Fourth	Mrs. Laura S. Hunt.
Frank W. Hutchings	Second	Mrs. A. W. Hutchings.
Thomas B. Huyck	Second	Mr. J. V. N. Huyck.
B. Lowndes Jackson	Second	Mrs. E. C. Jackson.
D. Brown Kerfoot	Fourth	Mr. W. F. Kerfoot.
E. Crosby Kindleberger	Second	Dr. David Kindleberger, U. S. N.
B. B. H. Lawrence	First	Mrs. J. P. Lawrence.
J. Fenner Lee, Jr.	Second	Hon. J. Fenner Lee.
J. Edward Libbey, Jr.	Third	Mr. J. E. Libbey.
Ralph W. Lobenstine	Third	Mr. W. C. Lobenstine.

Arthur W. McCord	First	Mr. W. J. McCord.
McKee Dunn McKee	Second	Mr. D. R. McKee.
Arthur E. H. Middleton	First	Mrs. E. J. Middleton.
Harry H. Miller	Second	Mrs. Mary Miller.
Joseph T. Miller	First	Rev. W. S. Miller.
Fred S. Mills	Fourth	Capt. S. M. Mills, U. S. A.
T. Lanier Napton	First	
Arthur E. Ormes	Second	Mrs. James M. Ormes.
Edmund S. Parker, Jr.	Second	Mr. E. S. Parker.
Thornton J. Parker	Second	Lt. Comd'r W. H. Parker, U. S. N.
Frank Parson	Third	Mr. John T. Parson.
Edward Payne	First	Mr. T. T. Hurdle.
Armistead Peter, Jr.	Second	Dr. Armistead Peter.
B. Kennon Peter	First	" "
G. Freeland Peter	Third	" "
Truman W. Post	Third	Mr. T. S. Post.
D. Webster Prentiss, Jr.	Third	Dr. D. W. Prentiss.
Elliott C. Prentiss	Fourth	" "
Spencer B. Prentiss	Third	" "
Tunis Quick	First	Mr. J. V. Quick.
Samuel J. Randall, Jr.	Third	Hon. S. J. Randall.
Alfred E. Ray	First	Mr. Alfred Ray.
Walter P. Redington	Third	Mr. James K. Redington.
Fred D. Royce	Second	Mr. F. W. Royce.
James B. Shallenberger	First	Col. G. A. Shallenberger.
Josiah W. Shaw	First	Mr. Josiah Shaw.
Daniel A. Smith, Jr.	First	Mr. D. A. Smith, U. S. N.
Cuthbert S. Speiden	Third	Mr. Edgar Speiden.
Willet M. Spooner	First	Senator J. C. Spooner.
Joseph S. Stephenson	Fourth	Mr. W. J. Stephenson.
Barnwell S. Stuart	Third	Rev. A. R. Stuart, D. D.
Robert F. Walker	Third	Hon. Aldace F. Walker.
Bowie F. Waters	First	Mr. Horace Waters.
Samuel H. Wheatley	Fourth	Hon. S. E. Wheatley.
George M. Whitwell	Second	Mrs. J. C. Whitwell.
John A. Wise	First	Lt. F. M. Wise, U. S. N.
E. Saxon Wyard	Second	Mrs. M. J. Wyard.
William W. Wyard	Second	" "





CATALOGUE

OF THE

LAW SCHOOL

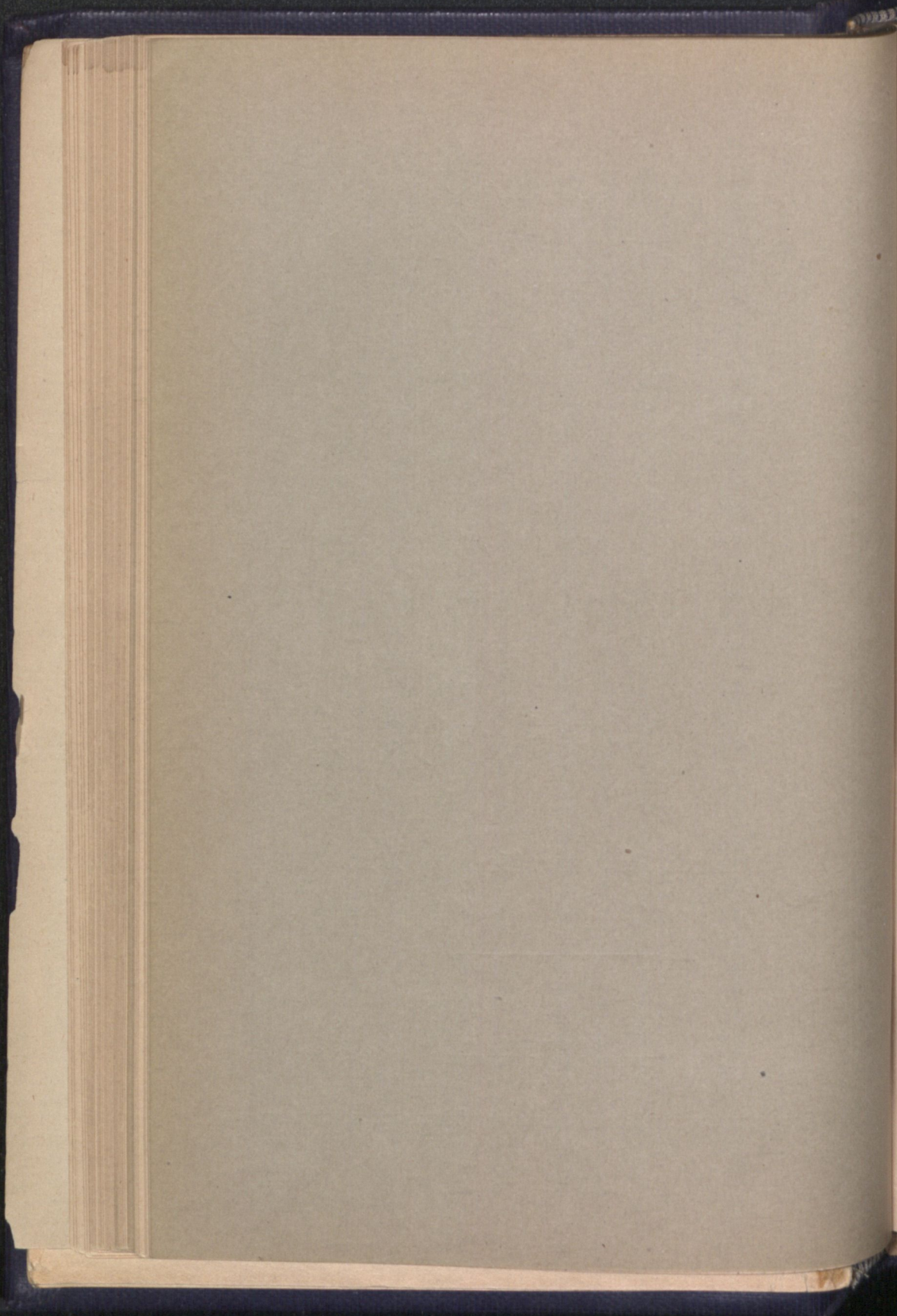
OF

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1888-'89.

WASHINGTON:
RUFUS H. DARBY, PRINTER.
1889.



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THE LAW FACULTY.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,

PRESIDENT.

THE HON. WALTER S. COX, LL. D.,

Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property, of Contracts, and of Crimes and Misdemeanors, and Lecturer on Constitutional Law.

THE HON. WILLIAM A. MAURY, LL. D.,

Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, of Common Law and Equity Pleading, and of the Law of Evidence.

THE HON. FRANCIS WHARTON, LL. D.,

Professor of Criminal Law.

THE HON. AUGUSTUS S. WORTHINGTON, LL. B.,

Lecturer on Criminal Pleading and Practice.

WILLIAM F. MATTINGLY, A. M.,

Lecturer on Practical Commercial Law.

HENRY E. DAVIS, A. M., LL. M.,

Associate Professor of Practice, Judge of Moot Court, and Lecturer on the History of English and American Law.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Esq.,

Lecturer on the Law of Patents.

ROBERT C. FOX, LL. D.,

Treasurer.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School of The Columbian University is held in the University Building, situated on the southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets.

ADMISSION.

The course of study is adapted to graduates of colleges, and to any who have attained a competent discipline of their mental powers. All, however, who desire are admitted to the recitations and lectures of the School, it being understood that their graduation will depend on their success in mastering the daily exercises and in passing the final examinations. No one is admitted as a candidate for graduation in the Senior Class who has not spent one year either at this or some other Law School, or performed a corresponding amount of study under some approved attorney.

SESSIONS.

The entire course of study in the undergraduate department embraces two years. The annual session begins on the first Wednesday in October and ends on the Tuesday next before the second Wednesday in June. The exercises of the School begin daily at 6 o'clock P. M., giving to the student the entire day for study, for reading in the public libraries, and for attending the several courts of the Capital, and at the same time enabling young men engaged in office duties to avail themselves of the facilities of the School.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The School has three classes, a Junior and a Senior in the undergraduate department, and a Graduate Class in Practice.

Junior Class.

PROF. COX,

(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia)

The instructor of the Junior Class, aiming to secure for his pupils as thorough and accurate a knowledge of

the law of *real and personal property, of contracts, and of crimes and misdemeanors*, as it is possible for them to attain within the brief period of a scholastic year, places in their hands, successively, *Blackstone's Commentaries*, *Kent's Commentaries*, *Parsons on Contracts*, and *Byles on Bills*, as text-books, to be carefully read and studied. He meets the class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week. For each meeting a lesson of moderate length is assigned, and the lesson for the evening forms the subject of his lecture. In his lecture he reviews, illustrates, and simplifies, as far as he can, the teachings of the lesson, shows how far, and in what particulars, the law contained in it has been repealed or modified, either by English or American statutes, or by the American common law; and tries to remove the doubts and uncertainties that are apt to trouble and perplex those entering for the first time upon the study of law. And to insure a careful reading of the lesson and proper attention to his lecture, he, at the close of the latter, questions the class upon the important points of each, and, by his catechetical analysis, reproduces and impresses upon the memories of his pupils the teaching of both lesson and lecture.

The Senior Class.

PROF. MAURY,

(Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.)

The students of the Senior Class meet the Professor charged with their special instruction on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, and while pursuing the special studies of the Senior course are required to attend the recitations and lectures of the Junior year, that they may be thoroughly grounded in the law of real and personal property and of contracts.

The special studies of the Senior year begin with Common Law Pleading, in which *Stephen on Pleading*, as edited by Tyler, is used as the text-book of the class. Next follow instructions on the Law of Evidence, with the first volume of *Greenleaf on Evidence* as a manual. To these succeed instructions in Equity Jurisprudence

and Equity Pleading and Practice—*Smith's Manual of Equity*, and *Mitford and Tyler's Pleadings and Practice in Equity* being the text-books used under these heads. The closing part of the course is occupied with the *Law of Partnership* considered in itself and in its relations to remedies afforded in Courts of Equity. And because of their especial character, lectures are given on the Remedies, Ejectments, Quo Warranto, Scire Facias, and Mandamus, as also lectures, by way of review, on Pleading and on Evidence, delivered at the close of the whole course.

The method of instruction pursued in this class is as follows : A lesson comprising a certain number of pages in the text-book is assigned to the class, and on the subject-matter of this lesson the Professor at his next meeting lectures according to the requirements of the case. At the next meeting he examines the class on the text and lecture of the preceding meeting, using for this purpose carefully-written questions, and calling up indiscriminately the members of the class. In this way the students are trained to reproduce with readiness and accuracy the principles they have learned both from the text-books and the lectures of the Professor.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

The city of Washington furnishes special facilities for the law student as well as for the general scholar. The unequalled collection of the Congressional Library is open during seven hours of each day to all who wish to examine any authority or to take notes from any book of reference, ancient or modern. Besides the local courts, both of criminal and civil jurisdiction, the sessions of the Supreme Court are valuable for practical instruction to students. In addition to these, the discussions on patent law, the deliberations of the Court of Claims, and the debates on constitutional and international law in the Halls of Congress, form a combination of facilities open to students at the National Capital.

EXAMINATION AND GRADUATION.

All candidates for graduation are required to pass a general examination, at the end of the course, on all the studies of the two years, in the presence of the Faculty and of such committee as the Trustees of the University may appoint. This examination is conducted upon printed questions, which are answered by each student in writing.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is granted to students who, having passed both years of the prescribed course in the School, or who, on presenting credentials of equivalent study in some law college or office, and passing one year in the School, shall sustain satisfactory examination in all the studies of both the Junior and Senior classes.

The time spent in the Law School of the University is counted as part of the period of study required for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

PRIZES.

A prize of \$100, called "The Parker Prize," in honor of its donor, Myron M. Parker, LL. B., is awarded to the student who passes in each year the best examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Three prizes, one of forty dollars, one of thirty dollars, and one of twenty dollars, are annually given to the respective authors of the three best essays among all those handed in by such members of the Senior Class as shall compete for them and shall pass a successful examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

COMMENCEMENT.

The degrees are publicly conferred, and the prizes publicly delivered at the annual commencement of the Law Department, when, in connection with other appropriate exercises, an address is delivered to the graduating class by an eminent member of the bar whom they and the Faculty may have selected for that purpose.

EXPENSES.

The entire charge for tuition, lectures, and all the facilities of the School is *eighty dollars* for a single year, or *one hundred and fifty dollars* for two scholastic years, payable in advance, half yearly, or in monthly instalments, at the option of students. Students who devote three years or more to the preparation for graduation may have this privilege by the payment of *two hundred dollars* for the entire course. If a student shall, for any cause, intermit the studies of either his first or his second year at any point before graduation, the payments he may have made during either or both of these years will not work exemption from the regular monthly dues of any subsequent year on which he may attend the School; but it shall always be open to him to profit by the benefits of the three years' rule. A charge of *two dollars* is made for diplomas. Students from abroad can secure board at prices as reasonable as in any other city.

Graduates of the School are admitted to all lectures of the undergraduate course in subsequent years without charge.

Graduate Course in Practice.

The Graduate course of instruction in Common Law Practice and in Equity Pleadings and Practice, designed to show the application of the principles of law to the transaction of business life and to the actual proceedings of courts, is conducted by Professors COX, MAURY, and DAVIS, as a supplement to the undergraduate course of the Law School.

In the Common Law Branch the students use a work on Practice prepared by Professor COX, after which they are exercised in the conduct and trial of causes, and thus taught to apply their theoretical learning in pleadings, practice and evidence. In connection with this course it is intended that they shall also study some such work as *Archbold's Law of Nisi Prius*. During more than half the term the exercises are those of a Nisi Prius Moot Court, over which Professor HENRY E. DAVIS, Assistant Attorney of the District, presides.

In the Equity Branch the students will be instructed by Professor MAURY in the general principles of equity pleadings, and in the mode of conducting an equity case. The text-book employed will be *Mitford and Tyler's Equity Pleading and Practice*.

In addition to the instruction on legal and equitable procedure, Professor COX delivers a special course of lectures on constitutional law, and Professor MAURY a course on the jurisdiction, practice, and peculiar jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States.

Candidates for admission to the Graduate course are required to furnish evidence that they have been diligent and successful students of law for the term of two years. Diplomas of respectable law schools, certifying that their holders have been graduated after such a term of study, will be received as evidence of qualification for admission to the course. At the end of the course all such students who shall sustain a satisfactory examination in its instructions and exercises will be

entitled to a diploma admitting them to the degree of Master of Laws. Students who have pursued a two years' term of study in a lawyer's office will also be admitted to the course, on presenting a certificate of the fact from a lawyer under whose direction they may have studied; but such students, if aspiring to the degree of Master of Laws, will be required, as a condition of receiving it, to sustain a satisfactory examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws as well as for the degree of Master of Laws.

A prize of \$50 is awarded annually to the student who passes the best examination for the degree of Master of Laws.

The tuition fee for this course, covering a period of nine months, is *twenty-five dollars*. It does not carry with it the privilege of attending the Lectures of the undergraduate course, except in the case of students who are graduates of the School.

LECTURES ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A course of Lectures on Constitutional Law is delivered to the students of the School by Professor Cox. In this course, after a history of the origin and formation of the Constitution of the United States, the principles of Constitutional interpretation are briefly inculcated, in connection with an outline sketch of the leading doctrines to which those principles have led in the conduct of the Government and under the exposition of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

LECTURES ON CRIMINAL LAW.

A course of Lectures on Criminal Law is delivered by the Hon. FRANCIS WHARTON, LL. D., Solicitor of the Department of State, and author of the standard treatises on Criminal Law, on Criminal Evidence, and on Criminal Pleadings and Practice. In this course it is proposed to discuss the general principles on which Criminal Law rests; the classification of crimes; the nature of such crimes as are the subject of common prosecutions; the mode in which criminal prosecutions

are conducted: and the evidence which in such prosecutions is received. A lecture is also devoted to the international relations of crime, and a lecture on extradition.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

LECTURES ON CRIMINAL PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS S. WORTHINGTON, LL. B., a graduate of the Law School of the Columbian University and for many years the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, will give a short series of Lectures on Criminal Pleading and Practice. These lectures will be supplementary to those delivered by Dr. WHARTON. Mr. WORTHINGTON will discuss mainly the practical, every-day details of trials in a Criminal Court, mingling with the principles laid down in the authorities upon Criminal Law those suggestions and deductions which grow only out of actual experience in the trial of criminal cases, and which relate to matters that, though they determine the result of many prosecutions, are not to be found in the text-books of the law.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL LAW.

WILLIAM F. MATTINGLY, Esq., a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, will deliver a special course of Lectures upon questions constantly arising in business life, in banking, in the use of commercial paper, and in the purchase and sale of merchandise, as illustrated by study of actual cases.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF LAW.

Professor HENRY E. DAVIS, A. M., LL. M., will deliver a course of Lectures giving a general view of the Origin of the English Law and its Development in England and the United States.

The course is open to all the classes of the School.

STUDENTS OF LAW.

GRADUATE CLASS IN PRACTICE.

L. S. ANDERSON	Arkansas.
DAVID F. ARTHUR	South Carolina.
K. R. BABBITT	Michigan.
ROBERT LEE BAINS	Mississippi.
J. S. BARKER	District of Columbia.
CHARLES H. BATES	District of Columbia.
A. H. BELL	Michigan.
CHARLES BENDHEIM	Virginia.
M. BLAIR	Maryland.
CLARENCE A. BRANDENBURG	District of Columbia.
JAMES C. BUSHBY	Dakota.
LEWIS W. CALL	Kansas.
WESLEY GOULD CARR	New Hampshire.
ESECK H. CARVER	Pennsylvania.
MORRIS W. CHASE	New York.
JOHN F. CROMELIEN	West Virginia.
F. B. CROSTHWAITE	Michigan.
GEORGE B. EDWARDS	Connecticut.
N. MINOR GOODLETT	Indiana.
B. W. HANNA	Kansas.
N. C. HARPER	District of Columbia.
ELMER W. HART	Wisconsin.
WM. J. HENDRICKS	Pennsylvania.
W. L. HILLYER	District of Columbia.
FRANK W. HOLT	Wisconsin.
JULIAN W. HOLT	Virginia.
FRANK CLIFFORD HOWE	Illinois.
TRACY L. JEFFORDS	Ohio.
WM. D. LAMBUTH	Kentucky.
LUTHER M. LONGSHAW	Alabama.
MANTON MAVERICK	Massachusetts.
CARROLL MCKENNEY	District of Columbia.
HERBERT L. MCNAIR	Michigan.
CHARLES NEWELL	Oregon.
HENRY W. OLDS	District of Columbia.
EDWARD E. PERLEY	Pennsylvania.
WILSON G. REED	District of Columbia.
ERNEST L. SCHMIDT	District of Columbia.
J. HENRY W. SCHMIDT	Ohio.
ERNEST L. SHEPARD	Michigan.
A. D. SHREWSBURY	West Virginia.
CHARLES L. STURTEVANT	District of Columbia.

JOHN B. TORBERT	District of Columbia.
LEMUEL TOWERS, JR.	District of Columbia.
PERRY B. TURPIN	District of Columbia.
WARDER VOORHEES	District of Columbia.
LAOMER WEST	California.
GRADUATE STUDENTS	47.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF LAW.

SENIORS.

FRANK E. BAKER	Maine.
DAVID C. BANGS	District of Columbia.
R. W. BARKLEY	Missouri.
PHILIP F. BARRINGTON	Illinois.
JOHN S. BARRINGTON	Illinois.
JAMES WILSON BAYARD	Pennsylvania.
HAROLD BINNEY	Massachusetts.
H. W. BLANCHARD	Virginia
PHILIP S. BROWN	District of Columbia.
W. E. BURLEIGH	New Hampshire.
FRANCIS J. BYRNE	New York.
A. L. CARROLL	Texas.
PIERRE DE CHAMBRUN	France.
MORRIS W. CHASE	New York.
J. J. CHICKERING	District of Columbia.
W. W. CHISHOLM	District of Columbia.
WALTER C. CLEPHANE	District of Columbia.
LENDELL A. CONNER, JR.	District of Columbia.
ORVILLE P. DERBY	West Virginia.
J. H. DORIAN	District of Columbia.
A. S. DUDLEY	Wisconsin.
EDWARD T. FENWICK	District of Columbia.
STEPHEN D. FESSENDEN	Massachusetts.
EUGENE L. FERGUSON	Missouri.
GEORGE E. FLEMING	Indiana.
B. C. GARRETT	Virginia.
M. B. GILMORE	Tennessee.
WM. D. HADGER	Michigan.
G. H. HAMMOND	Minnesota.
CARL A. HANSMANN	Missouri.
DUDLEY T. HASSAN	Pennsylvania.
HENRY L. HATCH	Vermont.
W. M. HATCH	Vermont.
ROBERT H. HAZARD	District of Columbia.

A. A. HOELING	District of Columbia.
FRANK CLIFFORD HOWE	Illinois.
S. A. HOBSON	Alabama.
W. B. HOWELL	New Jersey.
MATEO H. JEPPE	Venezuela.
J. J. KEY	District of Columbia.
W. S. LAMON	Illinois.
CLARENCE E. LATIMER	District of Columbia.
LAWRENCE N. LEE	New York.
RALPH W. LEE	District of Columbia.
OSCAR LUCKETT	District of Columbia.
HOWARD MERRIAM	Kansas.
CHARLES A. MOLLOY	Ohio.
J. N. MORRISON	Missouri.
HOWARD D. NORRIS	Maryland.
MASAICHI NOMA	Japan.
ROBERT FLETCHER ROGERS	Pennsylvania.
J. STEUART RUSK	Maryland.
ERNEST L. SCHMIDT	District of Columbia.
CASSELL SEVERANCE	District of Columbia.
D. E. SHARRETT	Pennsylvania.
DANIEL H. SHEA	District of Columbia.
GEO. H. P. SHAW	Massachusetts.
C. W. SMEDES	North Carolina.
ALBERT SPEIDEN	District of Columbia.
WM. H. STAYTON	District of Columbia.
C. G. STEPHENSON	Virginia.
CHARLES J. STODDARD	Massachusetts.
WM. C. STUART	District of Columbia.
J. S. WARD THORON	New York.
CHARLES COWLES TUCKER	District of Columbia.
RICHARD WARE	District of Columbia.
G. C. WELLS	Virginia.
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, JR.	New Jersey.
J. W. WITTEN	Missouri.
FREDERICK B. WRIGHT	New York.
SENIORS	70.

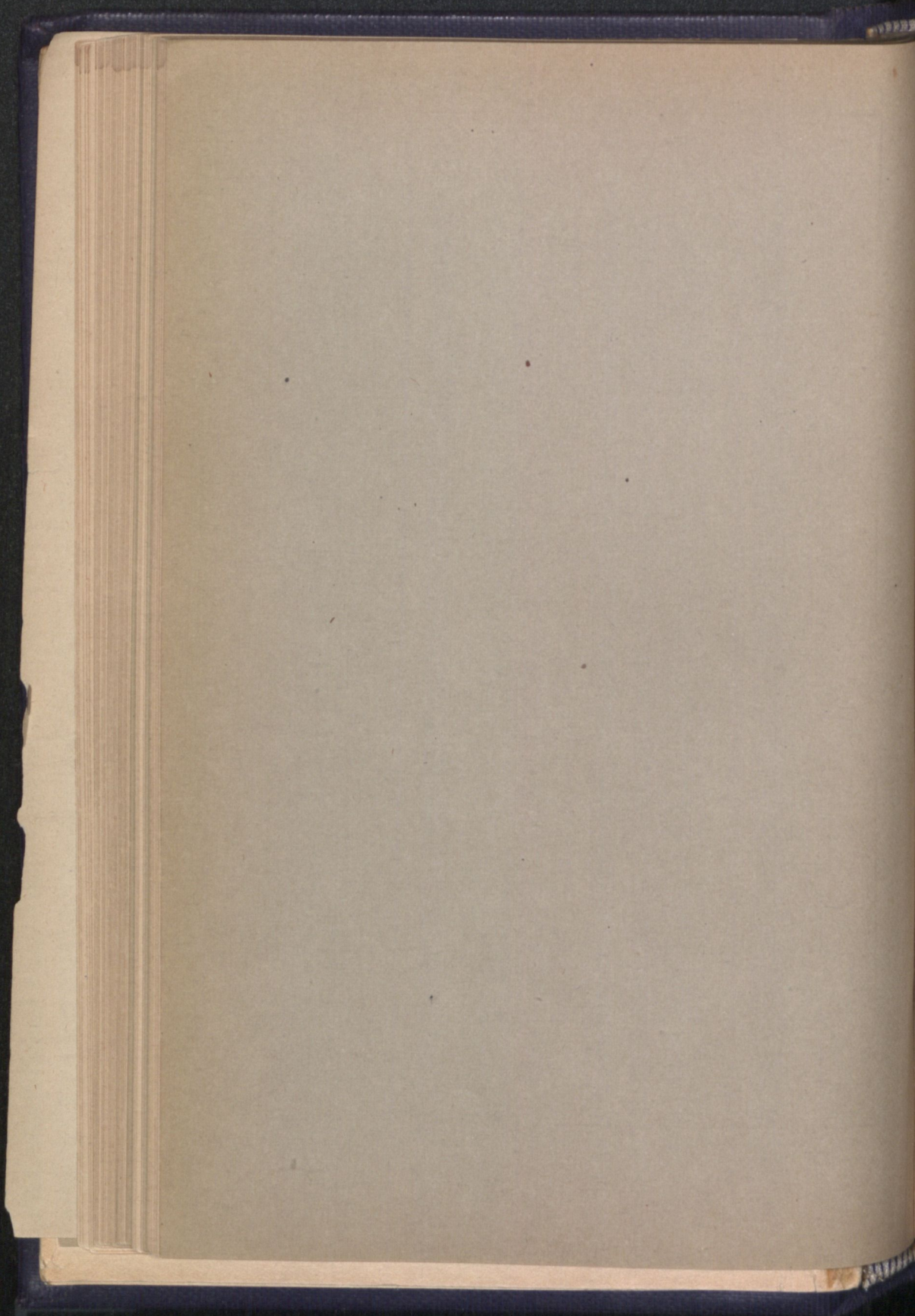
JUNIORS.

HOWARD B. ABBOTT	Kansas.
R. J. F. ALLAN	West Virginia.
M. P. ANDREWS	District of Columbia.
THEODORE G. ARNOLD	Texas.
WM. C. BECK	Pennsylvania.
JAMES J. BECKER	District of Columbia.

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F. B. BOURN	Rhode Island.
E. C. BRANDENBURG	Minnesota.
R. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE	Kentucky.
LOUIS DILLON BROSIUS	Pennsylvania.
ARTHUR L. BRYANT	District of Columbia.
J. H. CAMPBELL	Illinois.
H. E. CARMACK	Pennsylvania.
WILLOUGHBY S. CHESLEY	Maryland.
E. T. COFFIN	Maryland.
H. MARK COHEN	Pennsylvania.
T. A. CRUIKSHANK	District of Columbia.
GEORGE B. DALRYMPLE	District of Columbia.
H. H. DARNEILLE	Virginia.
WALTER DORSEY DAVIDGE, JR.	District of Columbia.
CLARENCE W. DEKNIGHT	District of Columbia.
JEROME W. DOTEN	Massachusetts.
S. A. DOUGHERTY	District of Columbia.
HARRY W. DOWLING	District of Columbia.
R. G. DU BOIS	Pennsylvania.
A. F. DUDLEY	Kentucky.
F. L. DYER	District of Columbia.
L. B. EATON	North Carolina.
HARRY ENGLISH	Maryland.
E. A. ELLSWORTH	Wisconsin.
A. A. FISHER	District of Columbia.
HENRY H. FLATHER	Maryland.
PERRY GARST	District of Columbia.
J. T. GIBBS	Kentucky.
T. PEYTON GORDON	District of Columbia.
FRANK E. GOVE	Colorado.
E. S. HENRY	Kansas.
ROBERT HERMAN	Wisconsin.
WALTER HEISTON	District of Columbia.
EDWARD STURGES HOSMER	Maryland.
JOHN J. HOWLEY	New York.
PERCY M. HUGHES	District of Columbia.
GAILLARD HUNT	Virginia.
J. K. HYATT	District of Columbia.
S. KABAYAMA	Japan.
G. E. KING	Virginia.
S. J. KING	District of Columbia.
JESSE B. K. LEE	District of Columbia.
J. H. LIGHTFOOT	Virginia.

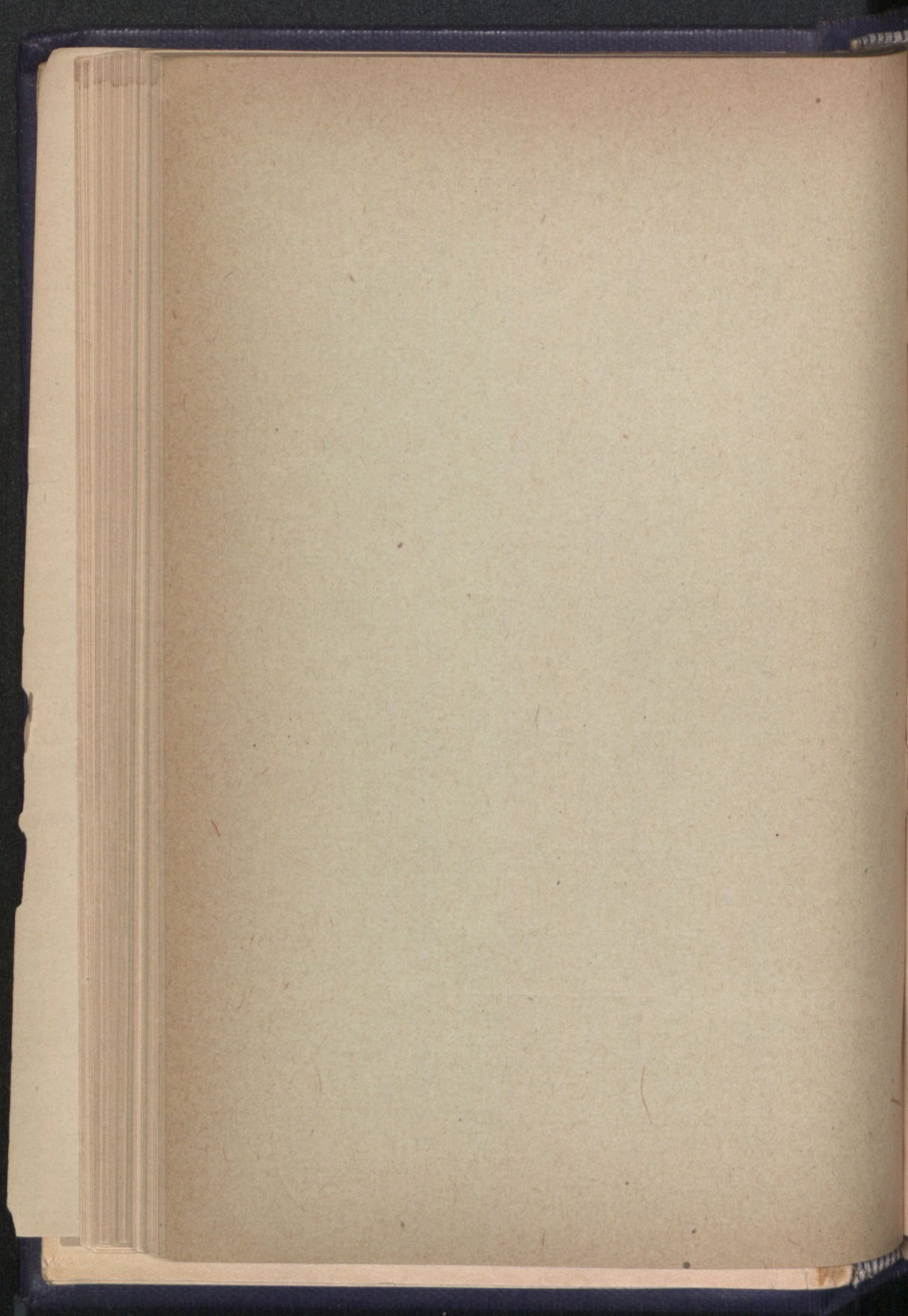
JAMES LONGSTREET, JR.	Georgia.
N. A. LOWERY	Iowa.
J. B. MACAULEY	District of Columbia.
W. H. MARLOW, JR.	District of Columbia.
A. S. MATTINGLY	District of Columbia.
JOSIAH McROBERTS	Illinois.
JOHN T. MEANY	District of Columbia.
S. A. MORELAND	Texas.
CARL S. ORLEMAN	Florida.
H. P. PARKER	District of Columbia.
JAMES P. PARRY	District of Columbia.
WM. F. PATCH	District of Columbia.
F. J. RANDOLPH	District of Columbia.
F. J. REYNOLDS	District of Columbia.
A. W. ROOT	Virginia.
JOSEPH SCHNEIDER	Illinois.
JOHN F. SEAGER	Indiana.
WM. F. SHUTE	District of Columbia.
J. R. SOLEY	Massachusetts.
E. W. SPALDING	District of Columbia.
A. W. STILES	Minnesota.
H. B. STIMPSON	Maryland.
R. DORSEY TRUNDLE	Maryland.
C. K. URNER	New York.
WM. E. VALK	District of Columbia.
F. W. VAUGHN	District of Columbia.
N. P. WEBSTER	New York.
JERE H. WHEELWRIGHT	Virginia.
EDWIN WILLIAMSON	District of Columbia.
W. S. WOODWORTH	Virginia.
CHARLES C. WRIGHT	District of Columbia.
LEONARD J. WYETH	District of Columbia.
A. YAMAMOTO	Japan.
CHARLES M. YEATES	North Carolina.

JUNIORS 85



CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF
THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE
AND
CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL
OF
THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
OF
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1888-'89.

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THE COLLEGE FACULTY.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,

PRESIDENT,

And Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Lecturer on History.

THE REV. ADONIRAM J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

THE REV. SAMUEL M. SHUTE, D. D.,

Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Instructor in Anglo-Saxon.

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Professor of Chemistry, Physics, and Natural History.

ANDREW P. MONTAGUE, A. M., PH. D.,

Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

J. HOWARD GORE, B. S., PH. D.,

Professor of Mathematics, and of the German Language and Literature.

HOWARD L. HODGKINS, A. M.,

Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

LEE D. LODGE, A. M.,

Professor of the French Language and Literature, and Adjunct Professor of Latin.

GEORGE L. WILKINSON, B. S.,

Registrar and Librarian.

ROBERT C. FOX, LL. D.,

Treasurer.

THE SCIENTIFIC FACULTY.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,

PRESIDENT.

EDWARD T. FRISTOE, A. M., LL. D.,

Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry, and Dean of the Faculty.

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Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

THE REV. SAMUEL M. SHUTE, D. D.,

Professor of English Language and Literature.

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Professor of Geodesy.

LEE D. LODGE, A. M.,

Professor of the French Language.

HENRY MEIER,

Professor of the German Language.

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R. W. PRENTISS, B. S.,

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Professor of Geology.

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CLEVELAND ABBE, A. M.,

Professor of Meteorology.

WILLIAM S. YEATES, A. M.,

Instructor in Determinative Mineralogy.

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Professor of Mathematics.

HARRY KING,

Professor of Mechanical and Topographical Drawing.

ROBERT C. FOX, LL. D.,

Treasurer.

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The regular course of instruction given in this Department is comprised in seven schools, as follows :

I. SCHOOL OF ENGLISH : including English Philology, English Literature, Rhetoric, Logic, Elocution, General History, and Anglo-Saxon.

II. SCHOOL OF GREEK : including the Greek Language and Literature, and the History of Greece.

III. SCHOOL OF LATIN : including the Latin Language and Literature, and the History of Rome.

IV. SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES : including the French and German Languages and Literatures, with the History of France and Germany.

V. SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS : including Pure Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy.

VI. SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCE : including Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History.

VII. SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY : including Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, and the Philosophy of History.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR SHUTE.

Freshman Class.—Instruction is given in the fundamental principles of style and invention, mainly in their rhetorical, and incidentally in their logical aspects. Instruction is given in elocution and composition ; also in the general outlines of English and American History.

Text-books : Genung's Rhetoric ; Thompson's History of England ; Elliot's History of the United States.

Sophomore Class.—Instruction is given in the principles of pure and applied logic, and application of these principles is required in analyzing and reconstructing ordinary forms of argumentation in select authors. Instruction is also given as to the origin, development, and present powers of the language ; also in the biography, times, and works of the best English writers.

Text-books : Jevon's Logic ; Hudson's Shakespeare ; Shaw's English Literature ; Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer and Beowulf.

Junior Class.—Fowler's Inductive Logic ; Hunt's Prose and Prose Writers ; Guizot's History of Civilization.

Senior Class.—Advanced Studies in Anglo-Saxon Literature (optional).
Elocution and Essays throughout the Course.

SCHOOL OF GREEK.

PROFESSOR HUNTINGTON.

In this School instruction is given in the Greek Language and Literature, and in Greek History. The School embraces four classes: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior, with the following text books:

1. In the Freshman Class: Homer's *Iliad* or *Odyssey*; Herodotus; Goodwin's and Hadley's Greek Grammar; Boise's Exercises in Greek Syntax; and Smith's History of Greece.

2. In the Sophomore Class: Xenophon's *Memorabilia*; Isocrates or Thucydides; Goodwin's and Hadley's Greek Grammar; Exercises in Greek Composition.

3. In the Junior Class: Sophocles, Euripides, and Demosthenes.

4. In the Senior Class: Plato.

Lectures are given to the higher classes on Greek Literature.

Frequent exercises are assigned to the classes in rendering into Greek English translations from Greek authors.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses; Findlay's, or Long's, or Ginn and Heath's Classical Atlas; and Smith's Greek and Roman Antiquities are recommended to students in all classes.

SCHOOL OF LATIN.

PROFESSOR MONTAGUE.

In this School instruction is given in the Latin Language and Literature, and in Roman History. The School embraces four classes: the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior, with the following text-books:

1. In the Freshman Class: Ovid; Livy; the Odes of Horace; Sight Readings; Original and Selected Exercises; Sight Reading; and Leighton's History of Rome.

2. In the Sophomore Class: The Satires and Epistles of Horace; Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia; the *Andria* of Terence; the *Germania* of Tacitus; Sight Reading; Original and Selected Exercises.

3. In the Junior Class: Tacitus; Pliny's Letters; Juvenal, and Cicero de Oratore; with Original Exercises and Lectures on Latin Syntax.

4. In the Senior Class: Quintilian, and Original Exercises.

Lectures are given to the higher classes on Roman Literature.

Grammars: Harkness's (text-book), Zumpt's, Gildersleeve's, Allen and Greenough's.

Lexicons: Harper's or Andrew's, and White's (English-Latin).

Classical Atlas: Ginn & Co.'s, or Long's.

For the Sophomore and Junior Classes courses of private reading are prescribed.

SCHOOL OF GERMAN.

PROFESSOR GORE.

Instruction in this department has, as its primary object, a thorough knowledge of the Grammar, and familiarity with the literature; with such practice in conversation as shall serve as a stimulus in the furtherance of this object.

German Grammar is studied during the first three years of the course, with its principles illustrated from the class readings and written exercises.

Text-book: Otto's Conversation Grammar.

The Freshman Class will read: Studien und Plaudereien (First Series), Stern; Das Kalte Herz, Hauff; and some short modern play.

The Sophomore Class will read Studien und Plaudereien (Second Series), Stern; a modern story and some classic play.

The Junior Class will read works from Lessing, Auerbach, Schiller, Goethe, and Heyse.

Senior Class: Elective seminary studies; Reading at sight; Lectures in German.

THE SCHOOL OF FRENCH.

PROFESSOR LODGE.

The Freshman Class is drilled in French pronunciation, Grammar, progressive exercises in composition and in conversation.

Works read: Histoire d'un Conscrit; Le Cid; Athalie; Le Misanthrope; Keetels's Course is used.

Sophomore Class: French syntax critically studied; Dictation Exercises; Short Original Essays; French Conversation.

Works read: Petite Histoire du Peuple Français, Lacombe; L'Avare; Esther; Cinna; Parallel readings in Corinne; Sauveur's Grammaire Française.

Junior Class: French Idioms studied; Lectures on the development of the tongue, and the formative period of French literature; Comparative philology.

Works read: Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Horace; Les Plaideurs; Picciola; Parallel readings in Pylodet's Littérature Française Contemporaine.

Senior Class: Original Essays and Orations; Pylodet's Littérature Française Classique; Ruy Bias; Hernani; Crane's Romantisme Français.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSORS GORE AND HODGKINS.

In this School are taught Pure Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy, Calculus of Probabilities, and Least Squares.

There are four classes:

1. The Freshman, in which are taught Algebra and Solid Geometry.

Text-books: Newcomb's and Wentworth's Algebra, Newcomb's Geometry.

2. The Sophomore, in which are taught Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Analytic Geometry, and Theory of Equations.

Text-books: Well's Trigonometry, Wentworth's Analytic Geometry, and Todhunter's Theory of Equations.

3. The Junior, in which are taught Differential and Integral Calculus, Theory of Probabilities, and Least Squares (by lectures).

Text-books: Taylor's Calculus.

4. The Senior, in which are taught Mechanics and Astronomy.

Text-books: Smith's Mechanics and Newcomb's Astronomy.

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR FRISTOE.

This School is divided into three classes:

1. The Freshman, in which are taught the various branches of Experimental Physics, viz.: Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Heat, Light, and Electricity.

Text-books: Silliman's Natural Philosophy; Gage's Physics.

2. The Sophomore, in which are taught Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, embracing the principles of Chemical Philosophy, the law of Chemical Combination, the preparation of Elementary and Compound Bodies, the methods of Analysis, Inorganic and Organic, the detection of Poisons and the methods of counteracting their effects, supplemented by Laboratory practice.

Text-books: Barker, Fowne, Attfield, and Remsen.

3. The Junior, in which are taught Natural History and Geology. The instruction under the former head comprises Botany, Zoölogy, and Physiology. In Geology the Physical Characters of the earth as it now exists are first studied, then its History and Changes, and, lastly, the Causes that have produced these Changes, and their identity with existing causes.

Text-books: Dana's Mineralogy and Geology; Huxley's Physiology.

In this School students who have passed through the class in Chemistry can pursue, at their option, Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, for which an extra fee will be charged, and also a small charge for materials.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

THE PRESIDENT.

The special studies of this School are pursued in two classes, the Junior and the Senior. In the Junior Class the attention of students is directed to the study of Mental Philosophy. The text-book used on Mental Philosophy is Sully's Outlines of Psychology, accompanied with lectures on the history of speculative philosophy and of its leading schools in ancient times, during the Middle Ages, and since the Revival of Learning.

In the Senior Class the study of Mental Philosophy, of Moral Philosophy, and of Natural Theology is pursued under the direction of the President, who also during the current year will serve as acting Professor of Political Philosophy; the latter embracing Political Economy, Constitu-

tional Law of the United States, and the elements of International Law. The text-book used in Moral Philosophy is Calderwood's Handbook of Moral Philosophy, accompanied with lectures on the history of theoretical ethics, from the days of the Grecian philosophers down to the present time. In this historical review special attention is called to the phases of English speculation under the head of Moral Philosophy, with a critical reference to the main points of controversy from age to age among the exponents of different schools. The text-book used in the study of Natural Theology is Butler's Analogy of Religion and Nature, accompanied with lectures on the more modern aspect of the questions discussed under this head.

In the study of Political Economy the text-book used is that of Dr. Wayland as recast by Chapin, with reference to the treatises of Adam Smith, Malthus, Bastiat, Carey, Mill, Roscher, and others, with a course of lectures on the history of Political Economy. Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, and Gallaudet's Manual of International Law, are used as text-books in the study of Political Philosophy.

A course of lectures is also delivered by the President to the Senior Class in this School on History, its sources, methods of study, elements of criticism, &c., beginning with anthropological studies in primitive society and conducting to the successive evolutions of human history, as seen in the progressive expansion of civilization and culture. At the close of the course is a brief discussion of the Philosophy of History with special critical reference to the systematic ideas of Vico, F. Schlegel, Herder, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Bunsen, Guizot, Balmes, Buckle, Draper, and others.

CONSPECTUS OF STUDIES FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FRESHMAN STUDIES (FIRST YEAR).

FIRST TERM.

English.—Rhetoric (Genung's); English History (Thompson's); Elocution; Essays.
Greek.—Homer's Iliad or Odyssey; Boise's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Goodwin's and Hadley's Greek Grammar; Smith's History of Greece.
Latin.—Ovid's Metamorphoses (Chase and Stuart's); Livy (Chase and Stuart's); Original and Selected Exercises; Harkness's Latin Grammar.
French.—Keetels's Collegiate Course; Erckmann-Chatrian; Molière; Racine; Corneille
German.—Sheldon's Short German Grammar; Studien und Plaudereien; Das Kalte Herz.
Mathematics.—Synthetic Geometry (Newcomb's); Weekly Original Exercises; Algebra (Wentworth's).
Physics.—(Avery's), and Lectures.

SECOND TERM.

English.—Genung's Rhetoric; Eliot's History of the United States; Elocution; Essays.
Greek.—Herodotus and Thucydides; Goodwin's and Hadley's Grammar, and Boise's Exercises continued.
Latin.—Hörace's Odes (Chase's Maclean's); Original and Selected Exercises, and Harkness's Grammar; Leighton's History of Rome. For reference: Ginn and Heath's Classical Atlas.
Modern Languages.—Studies of the First Term continued.
Mathematics.—Algebra (Wentworth's); Original Problems.
Physics.—(Avery's), and Lectures.

SOPHOMORE STUDIES (SECOND YEAR).

FIRST TERM.

English.—Dr. Smith's Shaw's English Literature; Anglo-Saxon; Hudson's Shakspeare; Elocution; Essays.
Greek.—Xenophon's Memorabilia (Winan's edition); Exercises in Greek Composition continued.
Latin.—The Satires and Epistles of Horace; Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia; Exercises in Latin Composition continued, and Harkness's Grammar.
French.—Grammaire Française (Sauveur); Lacombe; Molière; Racine; Corneille; De Staël.
German.—Select readings from modern stories and classic German plays.
Mathematics.—Trigonometry (Well's); Original Exercises.
Chemistry.—Lectures and Laboratory (Shepard's).

SECOND TERM.

English.—Jevon's Elements of Logic; Anglo-Saxon; Elocution; Essays.
Greek.—Isocrates or Thucydides; Exercises in Greek Composition continued.
Latin.—The Andria of Terence; the Germania of Tacitus; Exercises in Latin Composition continued, and Harkness's Grammar; Lectures on Roman Literature.
Modern Languages.—Studies of the First Term continued.
Mathematics.—Analytical Geometry (Wentworth's).
Chemistry.—Lectures and Laboratory (Shepard's).

JUNIOR STUDIES (THIRD YEAR).

FIRST TERM.

- English*.—Fowler's Inductive Logic; Hunt's English Prose and Prose Writers; Elocution; Essays.
Greek.—Sophocles and Euripides; Lectures on History of Greek Literature; Exercises in Greek Composition.
Latin.—Tacitus; Pliny's Letters; Lectures on History of Latin Literature; Original Exercises.
French.—Molière; Corneille; Racine; Saintine; Pylodet's Littérature Contemporaine.
German.—Lessing; Auerbach; Schiller; Goethe; Heyse.
Mathematics.—Differential and Integral Calculus (Taylor's); Original Exercises.
Natural Science.—Physiology and Zoology.
Philosophy.—Psychology (Sully's).

SECOND TERM.

- English*.—Guizot's History of Civilization; Studies in Contemporaneous Literature; Elocution; Essays.
Greek.—Demosthenes; Lectures and Exercises continued.
Latin.—Juvenal and Cicero de Oratore; Lectures on Latin Syntax; and Original Exercises continued.
Modern Languages.—Studies of First Term continued.
Mathematics.—Calculus of Probabilities and Least Squares (Lectures).
Natural Science.—Geology.
Philosophy.—Psychology (Sully's); Lectures on History of Mental Philosophy.

SENIOR STUDIES (FOURTH YEAR).

FIRST TERM.

- English*.—Essays and Original Orations; Advanced Anglo-Saxon.
Greek.—Plato and Exercises in Composition.
French.—Pylodet's Littérature Classique; Victor Hugo; Crane, &c.; Original Essays.
German.—Elective Readings; Seminary Studies; Lectures on German.
Mathematics.—Mechanics (Smith).
Philosophy.—Psychology (Sully's); Political Philosophy (Cooley); History; Lectures on Sources, Methods of Study, Principles of Criticism, and Primitive Culture.

SECOND TERM.

- English*.—Essays and Original Orations; Advanced Anglo-Saxon.
Latin.—Quintilian, and Original Exercises.
Modern Languages.—Studies of First Term continued.
Mathematics.—Astronomy (Newcomb's).
Philosophy.—Natural Theology (Butler); Moral Philosophy (Calderwood's); Lectures on History of Moral Philosophy.
 Political Philosophy; Wayland's Political Economy and Gallaudet's International Law.
 History; Lectures on the Successive Evolutions of Civilization, and on the Philosophy of History.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

- Natural Science*.—Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular examinations for admission to the College are held on the Friday and Saturday immediately preceding the opening of the session. Every applicant is required to deliver to the President testimonials of good moral character; and if he comes from another college he must present a certificate of honorable dismissal.

Candidates for admission to any class of the College must, unless they are graduates of the Preparatory School, sustain an examination in the following elementary studies: Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, Elements of History, and Arithmetic.

Candidates for admission to any School will be examined in all the studies presupposed by the curriculum of that School.

Candidates for admission to the School of English will be admitted to its lowest class on passing a satisfactory examination on the preliminary studies above indicated.

Candidates for admission to the School of Greek in its lowest class, the Freshman, will be examined in Goodwin's or Hadley's Greek Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Reader, or Xenophon's *Anabasis* (first four books); first two books of Homer's *Iliad*; and Jones' Greek Prose Composition.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class of the School of Latin will be examined in Harkness' Latin Grammar; four books of Cæsar's *Commentaries*; six of Cicero's *Select Orations*; six books of the *Æneid* of Virgil; Sallust (*Conspiracy of Catiline*); Bennet's *First Latin Exercise Book*, or *First Latin Writer*; and Leighton's *History of Rome* (250 pages).

Candidates for admission to the School of French will be examined in part first of Keetels's *Collegiate Course* and in the first five books of *Télémaque*.

Candidates for admission to the School of Mathematics in its lowest class, the Freshman, will be examined in Algebra (through Quadratic Equations) and in the first four books of Geometry.

Real equivalents in quality and amount will be re-

ceived in place of the books or parts of the books prescribed as above for study preparatory to admission into the Schools of Greek, Latin, and Mathematics.

Candidates for admission to any advanced class in any School will be examined in all the previous studies of the class which they propose to enter.

Students wishing to pursue a select course in any School or Schools will be admitted to the classes for which they may be found qualified; but an examination in preliminary and indispensable studies will be held in all cases, and every student pursuing such a course is required to embrace in his selections not less than twelve recitations or lectures per week. The choice of studies embraced in a Select Course must be made immediately upon the commencement of a term, and no student will have leave to make a new choice of studies during any single term.

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

The degrees of the College are conferred only on evidence of satisfactory attainments in the studies prescribed for any given degree. The eligibility of candidates for any degree is determined by the quality and the extent of their studies in the several Schools of the College.

I. Certificates of Proficiency are given to students who pass a satisfactory examination on the following studies of the several Schools: In the *First*, on English Literature, History, and Rhetoric; in the *Second*, on the Greek of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes; in the *Third*, on the Latin of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes; in the *Fourth*, on the French or the German Language; in the *Fifth*, on the Mathematics of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes; in the *Sixth*, on the Chemistry of the Junior Class; in the *Seventh*, on Mental or Moral Philosophy.

II. Students who pass a satisfactory examination on all the obligatory studies embraced in any one of the Schools of the College will receive a diploma certifying the fact of their graduation in that School.

DEGRÉES.

I. The degree of Bachelor of Letters is conferred on students who obtain diplomas in the Schools of English, Greek, Latin, Modern Languages, and Philosophy, and who receive a certificate of proficiency in the School of Mathematics or of Natural Science.

II. The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred on students who obtain diplomas in the Schools of English, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Philosophy.

III. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred on students who obtain diplomas in any six Schools, and who receive a certificate of proficiency in the residuary School of the entire course.

IV. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred on any student who, after being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall submit an original and satisfactory thesis four weeks before the close of the following scholastic year, as the fruit of certain advanced studies, to be assigned by the Faculty, in any School, at the option of candidates.

Certificates and diplomas in any School of the College are awarded only at the close of the College year in each School, and after an examination duly had according to the rules of the Institution.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each term an examination of all the classes in all the Schools is publicly held in all the studies of that term.

The results of each Term Examination are combined with those of the daily recitations and attendance of the student during the term, in order to ascertain his academic standing at the end of that term.

Each recitation and each examination are graded on a scale of merit from 0 to 100, and a failure to reach the final average grade of 75 in any study is regarded as a failure in that study.

At the close of each College year all the classes in all the Schools are publicly examined in review of all the studies of that year.

The results of the Annual Examinations are combined with those of the Term Examinations, in order to ascertain the student's academic standing at the end of each year.

At the close of the second year of the regular course, prescribed for all the degrees of the College, the Annual Examinations of the Sophomore Classes in the several Schools, besides embracing all the studies of that year, will include such studies of the Freshman year as the head of each School may direct. The results of this examination will determine the eligibility of candidates to receive a certificate of Proficiency at the end of this year in the School of Greek, Latin, or Mathematics, as the condition of attaining in regular course to one or other of the degrees dependent on such proficiency.

A student who fails to pass a satisfactory examination in any study at the end of the College year may present himself for re-examination in that study at the end of the following year, and in default of doing so, shall forfeit promotion with his class in that department.

All examinations which occur at the end of a College year are conducted in writing. Examinations for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts are concluded four weeks anterior to the date of the Annual Commencement, that time may be given to Professors for the inspection of written examination papers, and to students for the preparation of parts to be performed on Commencement Day by the successful candidates for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, to whom public parts on that day may be assigned by the Faculty.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

Besides the honors and degrees conferred in the regular course, prizes are annually offered as the reward of special excellence in particular branches of study.

The Davis Prizes, for excellence in Elocution, founded by the Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., of Massachusetts, consist of two gold medals, and are annually awarded

to the two successful competitors, in a public contest held on Commencement Day. These prizes are awarded by a committee whom the Faculty selects for this purpose, and are publicly delivered at the close of the contest.

The Staughton Prize, for excellence in the Latin Language and Literature, and the Elton Prize, for excellence in the Greek Language and Literature, founded by the Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., of Exeter, England, consists of two gold medals, annually awarded to the best scholar and writer in each of these languages.

The Ruggles Prizes, for excellence in Mathematics, founded by Prof. William Ruggles, LL.D., consist of two gold medals, annually awarded to the best two scholars in the pure and applied Mathematics.

Any student entitled to a diploma in any school will be allowed to contend for the prize given in that department, provided he shall have pursued the required number of studies during the year, and shall have passed satisfactory examinations in the same.

Prizemen for the year 1887-'88.—The Ruggles Prize in Mathematics was awarded to G. L. WILKINSON, of Missouri.

The First Davis Prize in Elocution was awarded to F. H. SEELY, of the District of Columbia.

The Second Davis Prize in Elocution was awarded to E. B. JACKSON, of Virginia.

The Enosinian Prize for Excellence in Debate was awarded to W. H. WILSON, of West Virginia.

The Prize for Proficiency in Parliamentary Law, given by Prof. Gore, was awarded to G. L. WILKINSON, of Missouri.

ORDERS OF THE COLLEGE YEAR.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The College year, embracing nine months, is divided into two terms: The first term begins on the fourth Monday in September, and continues to the first of February. The second term begins on the first of February, and ends on the day of the Annual Commencement, which is held on the second Wednesday in June.

A vacation of eight days is given at Christmas, beginning on that holiday, and lasting until the next day after New Year's.

The 22d of February is observed as a College holiday.

A recess is given from Good Friday to Easter Monday inclusive.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement of the College is held on the second Wednesday in June.

Public parts are assigned on Commencement Day to such students only as have passed a satisfactory examination for the degrees of Bachelor or Master of Arts, except as before indicated, in the case of those who may be contestants for the prize of Elocution.

A Latin Salutatory will be awarded to the graduate in each year whose average standing in all the Schools is the highest; and an English Salutatory to the student who stands second.

The Valedictory is awarded with special regard to the qualifications of the student as a Valedictorian, as well as on the ground of scholarship.

Philosophical, Classical, Scientific, Metaphysical, Ethical, Historical, or Literary Orations may be awarded to students who are eminent respectively in the corresponding Departments.

All the degrees of the College are publicly conferred on Commencement Day.

Diplomas in the several schools, and prizes for special excellence in any Department, are publicly delivered on the same day.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Prayers, accompanied by the reading of the Scriptures, are offered daily in the College Chapel. All students are expected to attend this service.

LIBRARY HOURS.

The College Library will be open for the distribution of books, as also for purpose of consultation and inquiry, on such days and under such regulations as the Faculty may direct at the beginning of each year.

The Libraries of Congress and of the various Departments of the Federal Government are accessible to students for purposes of research in any special line of studies.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Enosinian Society, a literary association formed by the students of the College, meets weekly in its hall for the purpose of improvement in Debate and Composition.

LECTURES.

Courses of lectures in various departments of Science, Art, and Literature are open to the attendance of students, not only in the College, but in connection with various associations, National and local, devoted to general culture at the Capital of the country, and furnishing peculiar facilities for information and improvement in every branch of liberal learning.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Every student on entering the College is understood by that act to come under a pledge that he will obey the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees and Overseers, and by the Faculty acting under the authority of the Board.

A pamphlet copy of the laws of the College will be furnished to every student on his admission.

A merit roll of conduct is kept, and demerits are given for unexcused absences and for violation of Col-

lege laws. When any student has received one hundred such marks during any one term, or one hundred and fifty during any one year, he may be required to leave the Institution.

A report of the student's standing in all his studies, including a record of all absences from lectures, recitations, or other public exercises of the College, will be rendered quarterly to parents or guardians.

The daily recitations of the College Classes are brought, as far as practicable, into the early portion of the day, closing generally at 2.30 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M. The advantages of an attendance upon the debates of Congress, and upon lectures before various associations, are thus offered to students of the higher classes without detriment to proficiency in their studies.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

1. Admission fee (paid but once, on entrance).....	\$10.00
2. Tuition for the year in three or more Schools.....	90.00
3. Tuition for the year in two Schools.....	70.00
4. Tuition for the year in one School.....	50.00

These charges cover all expenses, including public fuel, servants' wages, &c.

Bills are payable semi-annually, in advance.

The College provides no commons, but board may be procured in the city at such reasonable rates that the annual expenses of students need not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kendall Scholarship, founded by the late Hon. Amos Kendall, and running for six years, two in the Preparatory School and four in the College, is annually conferred on the best scholar in the public High School. Students on this foundation pay semi-annually in advance a fee of eight dollars for public fuel, servants' wages, &c.

THE CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The School of Science established by the Trustees and Overseers of The Columbian University, as a part of their University system of education, is called by the name of W. W. CORCORAN, in grateful recollection of his many benefactions to the University.

The exercises of the School begin on the first of October, and are held in the new University Building (southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets), which has been constructed with special reference to the wants of the department.

Provision is made in the Corcoran Scientific School for general and for special courses of study.

The General Courses embrace schemes of studies in Literature, Science, Technology, leading respectively to the degree of Bachelor of Science, of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Mining Engineer, &c., according to the scope and quality of the studies prescribed for each degree.

Under the head of Special Courses of Study, whether considered with reference to single studies or to arts embracing with specific studies a certain component part of the General Course, provision is made for instruction in Practical Astronomy, Geodesy, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Analytical Chemistry in all its branches, Metallurgy, Assaying, Drawing in all its branches, &c., &c.

In pursuit of this plan, instruction is offered by the Corcoran Scientific School in the following branches :

I. The English Language and Literature, embracing Rhetoric, Logic, History, &c.

II. The French and the German Languages, studied with special reference to speaking them and reading them at sight.

III. Mathematics, embracing Algebra, Geometry, Analytic Geometry, Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, Descriptive Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

IV. Physics, embracing Mechanics, Statics, Dynamics, Hydro-Dynamics, Electricity, Electrical Engineering, Magnetism, Light, Heat, Acoustics, &c.

V. Chemistry, embracing Chemical Physics, General Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, &c.

VI. Civil Engineering, embracing Construction of Roads, Canals, Bridges, Geodetic Surveying, Surveys of Harbors, Rivers, Water Supplies, Sewerage, Drainage, Strength of Materials, &c., &c.

VII. Mining Engineering, embracing specific studies with component parts of foregoing studies.

VIII. Astronomy, Theoretical and Practical, embracing Lectures on History, Methods, and Results.

IX. Geology in all its branches, including Physical Geography and Mineralogy.

X. Biology, including Botany, Zoology, Physiology, and Anthropology.

XI. Mechanical and Topographical Drawing.

XII. Philosophy, embracing Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitutional and International law.

Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates of Proficiency, according to the scope and quality of the studies pursued, are awarded in the foregoing branches to students passing a satisfactory examination in the number of studies prescribed respectively for such Degrees, Diplomas, or Certificates.

To accommodate students engaged in the Executive Departments, or in other office work, the exercises of the School are held in the evening from 6 to 10 o'clock.

SYNOPSIS OF THE GENERAL COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR.		SECOND TERM.
FIRST TERM.		
Algebra.		Algebra.
Geometry.		Geometry.
French.		French.
German.		German.
Rhetoric.		Rhetoric.
English Language.		English Language.
Dissertations.		Mechanical Drawing.
Mechanical Drawing.		Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic
Chemistry, Inorganic (Lectures).		(Lectures).

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Trigonometry.
 Physics (Lectures).
 Mechanics.
 French.
 German.
 Deductive Logic.
 Dissertations.
 English Literature.
 Mineralogy.
 Botany.

SECOND TERM.

Analytic Geometry.
 Physics (Lectures).
 Mechanics.
 Inductive Logic.
 English Literature.
 Dissertations.
 French.
 German.
 Mineralogy.
 Botany.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Calculus.
 Astronomy.
 History.
 French and German.
 Geology.
 Meteorology.
 Zoology.
 Mechanics.

SECOND TERM.

Calculus.
 Astronomy.
 History.
 French and German.
 Geology.
 Meteorology.
 Zoology.
 Mechanics.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

General Astronomy.
 Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 Constitutional History.
 Anthropology.
 Advanced French and German.
 Industrial Chemistry (Lectures).

SECOND TERM.

General Astronomy.
 Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 International Law.
 Advanced French and German.
 Industrial Chemistry (Lectures).

In addition to the foregoing General Course for the degree of Bachelor of Science, separate courses are arranged in Chemistry, Physics, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, and Architecture, which embrace technical instruction in these branches, while including certain related portions of the General Course, and students completing any one of these courses will receive the corresponding degree.

The separate courses in Civil Engineering and in Chemistry are as follows:

COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING FOR THE DEGREE OF CIVIL ENGINEER.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
 Geometry.
 French.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
 Geometry.
 French.

German.
Rhetoric.
English Language.
Dissertations.
Mechanical Drawing.
Chemistry, Inorganic (Lectures).

German.
Rhetoric.
English Language.
Mechanical Drawing.
Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic
(Lectures).

FIRST TERM.

Trigonometry.
Physics (Lectures).
French or German.
English Literature.
Deductive Logic.
Dissertations.
Mineralogy.
Botany.

SECOND YEAR.

SECOND TERM.

Analytic Geometry.
Descriptive Geometry and Graphics
French or German.
Physics (Lectures).
English Literature.
Dissertations.
Inductive Logic.
Mineralogy.
Botany.

FIRST TERM.

Calculus.
Railroad Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.
Strength of Materials.
Descriptive Astronomy.
Geology.
French or German.
History of Civilization.
Mechanics.

THIRD YEAR.

SECOND TERM.

Calculus.
Theory of Instruments.
Topographical Surveying.
Hydrographic Surveying.
Drawing (Construction of Machines)
Strength of Materials.
Descriptive Astronomy.
Geology.
French or German.
Mechanics.
History of Civilization

FIRST TERM.

Practical Astronomy.
Machines and Motors.
Engineering { Hydraulic.
 { Sanitary.
 { Coast and Harbors.
Geodesy.
Use of Plane Table.
Strength of Materials.
Metallurgy (Iron and Steel).
Practice in Design.

SECOND TERM.

Practical Astronomy.
Principles of Construction.
Study of Actual Works.
Engineering { Hydraulic.
 { Sanitary.
 { Coast and Harbors.
Strength of Materials.
Building Materials.
Specifications.
Contracts.

FOURTH YEAR.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY OR METALLURGY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

FIRST TERM

Algebra.
Geometry.
French.
German.
Rhetoric.

FIRST YEAR.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
French.
German.
Rhetoric.

English Language.
Dissertations.
Mechanical Drawing.
Chemistry (Lectures).

English Language.
Dissertations.
Mechanical Drawing.
Chemistry.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Qualitative Analysis.
Physics (Lectures).
Mineralogy (Lectures).
English or French or German.

SECOND TERM.

Qualitative Analysis.
Physics (Lectures).
Mineralogy (Lectures).
English or French or German.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Quantitative Analysis.
Volumetric Analysis.
Astronomy.
Geology.
Meteorology.

SECOND TERM.

Quantitative Analysis.
Volumetric Analysis.
Astronomy.
Geology.
Meteorology.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Industrial Chemistry.
Organic Analysis.
Assaying.
Metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead,
Silver, Gold, &c.
General Metallurgy (Lectures).
Construction of Furnaces (Lectures).

SECOND TERM.

Industrial Chemistry.
Organic Analysis.
Assaying.
Metallurgy.
Machines used in Metallurgy.
Building Materials.

A conspectus of studies with the recitation hours or lecture hours appointed for each study is announced at the opening of each year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer, or other full degree of the schools must have a good knowledge of Arithmetic in all its branches, of Geography as taught in the best schools, English Grammar, Orthography and Composition, Elements of Algebra and Geometry.

In the case of students aiming to secure special proficiency in some single branch of Technology the requirements for admission will be less comprehensive, but no student will be admitted to any class without a competent knowledge of the English studies above mentioned.

No student will be admitted to any class until after matriculation—that is, until after first reporting his name to the President or the Dean of the Faculty, pass-

ing the preliminary examination, and receiving the Certificate of the Financial Agent that the required tuition fees have been paid.

GRADUATE STUDIES.

If a sufficient number of students shall apply for instruction in advanced Studies, leading to the degree of Master of Science or Doctor of Science, arrangements will be made for them, as well as for graduate practice and original research in the laboratories.

ANNUAL TUITION FEES.

For the full course of studies (not including Laboratory Courses) prescribed for any one year, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer, &c.	\$90.00
For single courses of study in English Language and Literature	30.00
Mathematics	30.00
Modern Languages	30.00
Mental and Moral Science	30.00
General Chemistry	30.00
General Physics	30.00
Mechanical Drawing	30.00
Topographical Drawing	30.00
Any one study for a year	30.00

The studies in the Chemical Laboratory will embrace three courses:

I.—Qualitative Analysis, embracing a well-arranged course of Chemical Manipulations, and a systematic course of analysis, extending through one year	\$100.00
For Chemicals used	25.00
Deposit (returnable) for apparatus injured	25.00
II.—Quantitative Analysis, embracing Volumetric Analysis and other special methods, extending through one year	100.00
For Chemicals used	25.00
Deposit (returnable) for apparatus injured	25.00
III.—Assaying of Ores and Bullion	40.00
For Materials used	20.00
Students wishing to take a short course of one term in Chemical Manipulation will be charged	30.00
For Chemicals used	10.00
Deposit (returnable)	10.00
For special laboratory work in connection with Physics, an additional charge is made of	50.00
For special laboratory work in Mineralogy	50.00

For special technical instruction in Electrical Engineering, Microscopy, Blowpipe Analysis, Architecture, Meteorology, Drawing, etc., the tuition fees will be announced at the opening of the term, and will be determined, in part, by the number of students.

All fees for full courses, or for courses in Analytical Chemistry and assaying, are payable in monthly instalments, in advance. Fees for single or for special studies are payable in advance in half-yearly instalments. No deduction on account of absence will be made for any less time than a quarter of a year.

For additional information, application may be made to—

PROF. E. T. FRISTOE,
Dean of the Faculty.

N. B.—Students who wish to pursue Greek and Latin studies in connection with the other studies prescribed in the College Course for the degree of Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, can do so on reporting their names to the President of the Faculty. Classes will be formed in these departments by the Rev. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D.D., Professor of Greek in the Columbian College, and A. P. MONTAGUE, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Latin in the Columbian College, if a sufficient number of students shall apply for such instruction.

STUDENTS IN THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE AND THE CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. C.—Analytical Chemistry.	Ger.—German.
ANTH.—Anthropology.	Gk.—Greek.
AS.—Assaying.	L.—Latin.
AST.—Astronomy.	M.—Mathematics.
B.—Botany.	MET.—Meteorology.
C.—Chemistry.	MIN.—Mineralogy.
C. E.—Civil Engineering.	N. S.—Natural Science.
DR.—Drawing.	P.—Physiology.
E.—English.	PHYS.—Physics.
F.—French.	Z.—Zoology.
G.—Geology.	

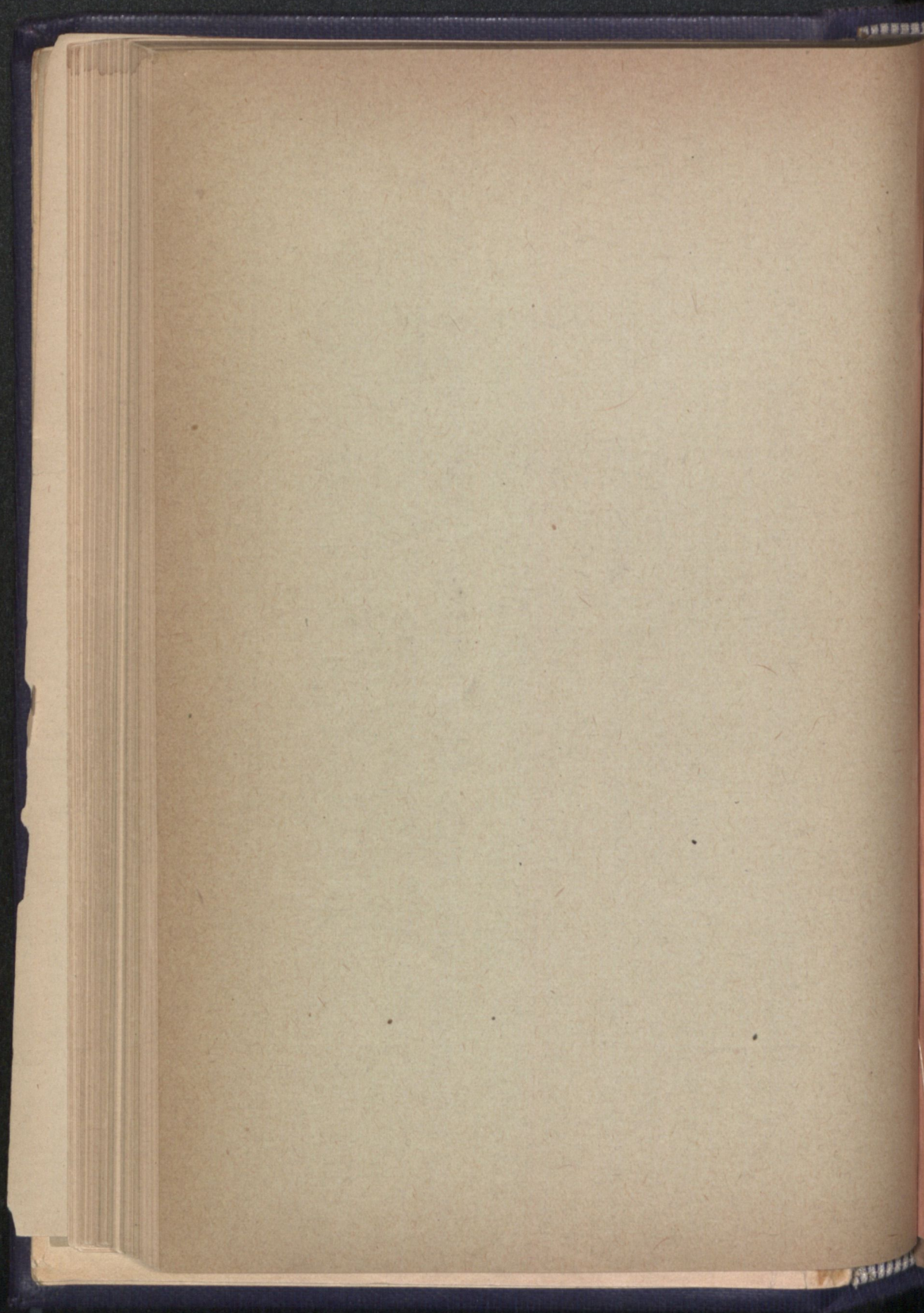
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SCHOOLS.
C. ABBE, Jr.	Dist. of Columbia	A. C.
T. ABBE	Dist. of Columbia	A. C.
F. L. AVERILL	New York	E., F., Ger., M., Min., Bot., Phys., C. E.
L. S. BACON	Dist. of Columbia	Phys.
T. N. BADGER	Dist. of Columbia	E., C. E., Min., Bot.
E. BAUM	Kentucky	E.
L. J. BATTLE	North Carolina	Dr.
W. O. BEALL	Dist. of Columbia	Dr., M.
G. S. BEARDSLEY, Jr.	New York	E., L., Ger., F., M., N. S., Gk.
C. C. BILLINGS	Dist. of Columbia	C. E.
H. T. BINGHAM	Dist. of Columbia	M., Phys.
W. R. BLACKFORD	Dist. of Columbia	M., C., Ger.
WILLIAM BOYD	Dist. of Columbia	M., Ger., Dr., C. E.
O. P. BROTHERS, Jr.	Mississippi	E., L., M., N. S.
W. S. BROWN	Dist. of Columbia	E., Ger., F., M., N. S.
T. M. BROADUS	Virginia	A. C.
H. L. BUELL	New York	F., Ger.
M. BURKE	Virginia	E., Ger., M., Dr., C.
W. H. CALDWELL	Dist. of Columbia	C. E.
F. B. CARRINGTON	Virginia	M., C. E.
H. S. CHANNING	Dist. of Columbia	A. C., M., N. S., Dr.
H. P. CHENOWETH	Kentucky	E., M., F., Ger., Dr., C.
C. G. COGLEY	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
A. M. COLLINS	Virginia	E., Ger., F., M., N. S.
MISS M. A. CONNOLLY	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., Phys., Min., Bot.
ELLIOTT B. COUES	Dist. of Columbia	Gk., L., F., M., N. S.
A. G. COUMBE	Dist. of Columbia	E., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
A. W. COWLES	Connecticut	M., C.
H. E. CROOK	Dist. of Columbia	M., Dr.

B. DALY	New York	A. C., Ast.
C. A. DAVIS	Ohio	E., M., F., Ger., Ast., C. E.
G. H. DAVIS	Dakota Territory	Dr.
J. S. DAVIDSON	Maryland	E., Ger., F., M., N. S., P.
CHS. H. DAY	Illinois	E., M., C., Dr.
G. A. DESSEY	Dist. of Columbia	M., C. E.
W. DINWIDDIE	Texas	M., Dr.
R. S. DOWNS	Maryland	M.
G. W. DREW	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., Dr., C.
B. DU BARRY	Dist. of Columbia	M., C., Phys.
A. C. EUSTAPHIEVE	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
E. L. EUSTAPHIEVE	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
CHS. FERNALD	Dist. of Columbia	M.
E. K. FIELD	Corea	E., Ger., F., M., N. S.
C. L. FRAILEY	Dist. of Columbia	E., L., Ger., F., M., N. S., Gk.
G. M. FINCKEL	Dist. of Columbia	C., Phys.
H. D. FINCKEL	Dist. of Columbia	E.
L. A. FISCHER	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., Phys., C. E., Min., Bot
E. G. FISCHER	Dist. of Columbia	C.
EVANS FUGITT	Maryland	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
J. L. FUELLING	Dist. of Columbia	M., Phys.
C. T. GAINES	Virginia	E.
C. W. GAMBLE	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., M., N. S.
G. G. GETTY	Maryland	Ger., M., P., E.
W. F. GUDE	Dist. of Columbia	M.
L. C. GUNNELL	Dist. of Columbia	E., Ger., F., M., N. S.
E. A. GREENOUGH	Virginia	A. C.
A. L. HARRIS	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., C., Dr.
W. F. HARVEY	Connecticut	Dr.
H. A. HAYWARD	Minnesota	E., M., F., C., Dr.
GEORGE C. HAZELTON, Jr.	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., F., M., N. S.
MISS A. S. HAZELTON	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., C., Dr.
MISS L. HAZELTON	Dist. of Columbia	F., Ger.
H. G. HODGKINS	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., P., N. S.
E. HILTON JACKSON	Virginia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
M. P. JACKSON	Dist. of Columbia	C. E.
P. JAISON	Japan	F., Ger., A. C.
J. S. JOHNSON	Texas	E., Gk., L., F., M., N. S.
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S. KABAYAMA	Japan	E., L., Phys., C.
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L. P. KEYSER	Dist. of Columbia	E., F., Ger., M., C., Dr.
H. H. KIMBALL	New Hampshire	Dr.

C. P. KINDLEBERGER	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., Ger., F., M., N. S.
N. L. KING	Dist. of Columbia	M., F., Ger., C., Phys.
W. P. M. KING	Dist. of Columbia	M., F., Ger., C., Phys.
J. E. LASKEY	Dist. of Columbia	M.
P. J. LATHAM	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ger., C., Dr.
C. S. McCLURE	Indiana	M.
W. D. MACLEAN	Illinois	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., N. S.
C. L. MARLATT	Dist. of Columbia	F., Ger.
K. P. McELROY	Ohio	M., F., Dr.
V. L. MASON	Dist. of Columbia	Dr.
P. G. MELBOURNE	Pennsylvania	M.
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S. C. MILLER	Minnesota	A. C.
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E. A. H. NICHOLS	Georgia	M., Phys., Dr., C. E.
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F. H. SEELY	Dist. of Columbia	M., Dr.
R. B. SEWARD	Dist. of Columbia	M., Phys.
G. S. SMITH	New York	Dr.
J. M. SPEAR	Dist. of Columbia	Phys.
W. B. STARK	Mississippi	Min.
GEORGE STEIGER	Dist. of Columbia	E., M., F., Ast., Min., C. E.
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M. L. WADE	Georgia	Min., A. C.
P. G. WALES	Dist. of Columbia	M., Dr., Ast., C. E.
R. L. WEBB	Dist. of Columbia	E., M.
W. A. WELLS	Maryland	L., Ger.
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J. M. WHITAKER	Delaware	M.
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W. L. WILSON	West Virginia	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., N. S.
E. W. WILLIAMS	Dist. of Columbia	E., Gk., L., F., Ger., M., N. S.
MISS J. A. MCWILLIAMS	Dist. of Columbia	M.
MISS A. WILTON	Dist. of Columbia	F.

STUDENTS IN ARTS AND SCIENCES -----126



ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE
OF THE
NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
OF THE



COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

FOR THE
SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1888-1889.

PROGRAMME
OF
MEDICAL LECTURES FOR WINTER SESSION OF 1888-'89.

HOURS.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
5.30 P.M.	Prof. THOMPSON, Surgery.	Prof. FRISTOE, Chemistry.	Prof. THOMPSON, Surgery.	Prof. FRISTOE, Chemistry.	Prof. THOMPSON, Surgery.	Prof. FRISTOE, Chemistry.
6.30 P.M.	Prof. KING, Obstetrics.	Prof. PRENTISS, Materia Medica	Prof. KING, Obstetrics.	Prof. PRENTISS, Materia Medica	Prof. KING, Obstetrics.	Prof. PRENTISS, Materia Medica
7.30 P.M.	Prof. SHUTE, Anatomy.	Prof. JOHNSTON, Practice.	Prof. LEE, Physiology.	Prof. JOHNSTON, Practice.	Prof. SHUTE, Anatomy.	Prof. JOHNSTON, Practice.
7.30 P.M.	Dr. ACKER, Pathological Histology.				Dr. ACKER, Pathological Histology.	
8.30 P.M.	Prof. LEE, Physiology.	Dr. Practical Physiology.	Prof. SHUTE, Anatomy.	Dr. Normal Histology.	Prof. LEE, Physiology.	Dr. Practical Physiology.

ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE
OF THE
NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,
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OF
THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
FOR THE
SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1888-1889

WASHINGTON:
RUFUS H. DARBY, PRINTER.
1888.

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 THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
 THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

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FACULTY.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,
President of the Columbian University.

A. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery and President of the Faculty.

W. W. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. F. A. KING, A. M., M. D.,
*Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, and
Dean of the Faculty.*

EDWARD T. FRISTOE, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

WILLIAM LEE, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology.

D. W. PRENTISS, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A. B., M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

A. C. ADAMS, A. M., M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

G. N. ACKER, A. M., M. D.,
Demonstrator of Pathological Histology.

WM. L. MILLER, M. D.,
Assistant Demonstrator of Pathological Histology.

W. P. LAWVER, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Practical Chemistry.

F. C. FERNALD, M. D., W. L. CISSELL, M. D.,
Demonstrators of Practical Physiology.

PHILIP G. WALES, M. D., MIDDLETON F. CUTHBERT, M. D.,
Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy.

WM. P. CARR, M. D., HARRY V. WÜRDEMAN, M. D.,
Prosectors to the Chair of Anatomy.

A. F. A. KING, M. D., *Dean,*
726 Thirteenth St., Washington, D. C.

Telephone Call, 885.

PROFESSORS ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS
IN THE
SPRING SESSION.

FACULTY.

PROF. W. W. GODDING, M. D.,*
Mental Diseases.

PROF. H. C. YARROW, M. D.,
Diseases of the Skin.

PROF. ROBERT FLETCHER, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng.,
Medical Jurisprudence.

PROF. GEORGE BYRD HARRISON, M. D.,
Diseases of Children.

PROF. GEORGE WOODRUFF JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Gynecology.

PROF. J. H. BRYAN, M. D.,
Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.

PROF. THEOBALD SMITH, M. D.,
Bacteriology.

PROF. D. KERFOOT SHUTE, M. D.,
Visceral Anatomy.

PROF. THOMAS E. MCARDLE, A. M., M. D.,
Minor Surgery.

The Lectures of this Course will be given during April and May, and are made as practical as possible. With this view the members of the Faculty conjoin practical demonstration and clinical teaching with didactic lectures, utilizing for this purpose the Hospitals and Dispensaries with which they are connected. The students are enrolled at the beginning of the spring session, and are from time to time examined. At the end of the course certificates will be issued by each Professor to the students who, by their attention and diligence, shall be considered to have deserved them.

*Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SESSION OF 1888-1889.

THE Sixty-Seventh Course of Lectures begins on Monday, October 1st, 1888, and continues until March 1st, 1889.

The Introductory Lecture of the Course will be delivered by Prof. W. W. JOHNSTON, on the 1st of October, and on the following day the regular Lectures will commence and continue throughout the session, beginning at 5.30 P. M. of each weekday.

The system of instruction adopted by the Medical Department of this University includes, first, a complete course, of about sixty lectures, on each of the seven essential branches of medical science, viz: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Obstetrics, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by attendance upon which course of didactic instruction the student may become thoroughly versed in the principles of medical science. Secondly, a course of Clinical instruction, for which ample opportunities are afforded, and by means of which the general institutes of medicine taught in the lecture-hall are verified, illustrated, and practically applied at the bedside under the immediate observation of the student. In conducting their Clinics the Professors spare no pains to render the student familiar with the proper methods of examining patients, analyzing symptoms, and making a correct diagnosis and prognosis of any case that may be presented. In like manner, the student is taught the art of prescribing medicines and of observing their effects, the mode of performing surgical operations, etc.; every educational facility being thus offered to render the graduate of this College a competent practitioner of medicine.

Many of the Lectures are illustrated by use of the sciopticon, which has proved to be of great assistance in didactic instruction.

The Spring Course of Lectures begins early in April, and comprehends instruction in Toxicology and Chemical Analysis; Practical Physiology; Mental Diseases; Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Skin and Throat; Medical Jurisprudence; Diseases of Children; Bacteriology; Minor Surgery and Bandaging; Gynecology; and Visceral Anatomy.

General Sketch of the Several Lecture Courses.

SURGERY.

PROF. J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D., ONE OF THE ATTENDING SURGEONS
TO THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND TO THE GARFIELD
GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This Course will embrace Didactic Lectures upon the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and, as far as practicable, Clinical Instruction at the College.

Professor THOMPSON being the Attending Surgeon of both the Children's Hospital and the Garfield Hospital, and in charge of the department of Surgery in the Central Dispensary, students are offered the opportunity for Clinical Instruction in these Institutions.

Every effort will be made to teach Surgery in accordance with the latest developments of scientific research. At the College, operations will be performed upon the cadaver, and the use of all important surgical instruments and appliances will be demonstrated in the same manner.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROF. W. W. JOHNSTON, M. D., ONE OF THE CONSULTING PHYSICIANS
TO THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE GARFIELD
HOSPITAL.

The Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine begins with the consideration of the pathological anatomy and symptomatology of the general morbid processes, which occur in many diseases, and to which all the structures of the human body are liable. General or constitutional diseases and local diseases, or diseases of organs, are described in order.

As the subjects taught from the Chair are so numerous and cover so wide a field, two years are required to complete the Course. The Lectures of each year, therefore, form a distinct and complete series, and it is necessary for the student to follow attentively the Lectures during two successive years in order to finish his studies in this branch.

The course on Histology and Pathological Histology can not be neglected without serious detriment to progress, and are absolutely necessary to a complete understanding of the studies of this Chair.

The hospitals and dispensaries of the city afford abundant opportunity for the observation of disease, and no chance should be lost to gain a practical knowledge of the methods of

examining cases and the art of diagnosis. The student should also make the effort to study morbid anatomy, by witnessing as many autopsies as is possible, for in this way only can he acquire definite and clear ideas of the appearance of morbid tissues.

OBSTETRICS AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROF. A. F. A. KING, A. M., M. D., ONE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS TO THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

This Course will comprise a series of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Midwifery, together with additional Lectures on Gynecology. The main purpose of the Lecturer will be to explain, impress, and simplify the matters to be studied in the books, so as to render them more easily intelligible, and hence more pleasing and satisfactory to the student. With this view the Lectures will be illustrated by diagrams, models, natural preparations, manikins, and instruments.

Mathieu's new elastic manikin, for demonstrating obstetrical operations, has recently been added to the illustrative apparatus.

In the Department of Gynecology the various instruments and appliances required in treating the Diseases of Women will be exhibited and their uses fully explained. The Lectures will be rendered more complete by the able assistance of Prof. GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, who will add to the Course a Special Series of Lectures on this subject during the Spring Term, together with clinical instruction at the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.

CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

PROF. EDWARD T. FRISTOE, LL. D.

The instruction of this Department embraces—

1st. A short discussion of the various branches of Physics, as Specific Gravity, Pneumatics, Heat, Light, Electricity, etc., so far as they relate to the Science of Chemistry.

2d. The principles of chemical philosophy, the laws of chemical combinations and of chemical affinity in general.

3d. A discussion of the elementary bodies, both metallic and non-metallic; the best methods of preparing the various inorganic bodies, their properties and reactions, and the means of detecting their presence.

4th. The so-called "organic bodies" will be considered as far as time will permit, especially those most useful to the physician, such as organic acids and their salts, the alkaloids, etc.

Throughout the entire Course the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Pharmacy will be constantly brought before the student.

Special attention is given to Toxicology. The various poisons are studied, so far as the tests for their presence and appropriate antidotes are concerned.

The principles of the science are abundantly illustrated by experiments.

Dr. W. P. LAWVER will assist the Chair of Chemistry in giving practical instruction on urinary and chemical analysis.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROF. WILLIAM LEE, M. D.

This Course of Lectures will consist of a full, clear, and practical exposition of Physiology, aided, as far as possible, by experiments, vivisections, and diagrams. The more fully to impress upon the memory of the student the important principles embraced in this valuable part of his curriculum, reviews will be held from time to time in the form of class examinations. The Course will be confined strictly to Physiology, with a view to cover fully the whole ground occupied by this branch.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

PROF. D. W. PRENTISS, A. M., M. D.

In the course of instruction pertaining to this Chair especial prominence will be given to the physiological action of medicines and their therapeutic uses.

The value of a knowledge of Pharmacy and of the Natural History and Chemical relations of the Materia Medica is not overlooked, but time does not admit of their being considered in great detail in the lecture-room. They are rather proper subjects for recess study.

The art of prescribing will have a place in the consideration of individual drugs, particularly with reference to appropriate combinations, much of the success of the practitioner depending upon the practical application of his knowledge in the sick-room.

It will be the endeavor of Professor PRENTISS to make his instruction as practical as possible. The Lectures will be supplemented by working prescriptions and black-board illustrations, as occasion will admit.

From this Chair the student will be taught the use of the Metric System in Medicine.

ANATOMY.

PROF. D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A. B., M. D.

This Course of Lectures is arranged with the view of rendering the didactic instruction in Anatomy as full and complete as the limits of the session will allow.

Sufficient knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body to qualify one for the practice of medicine may be acquired during the two courses of lectures from this Chair, which each student attends, if, at the same time, he does his duty in the dissecting-room.

The Lectures will be illustrated by frequent reference to recent dissections and numerous drawings and diagrams. The sciopicon will also be employed constantly to present photographic views of many regions of the body.

Special attention will be given during the Course to the Surgical and Medical relations of Human Anatomy, which are of so great importance in the practice of the Medical Profession.

Public oral examinations are conducted by the Lecturer from time to time.

Drs. WILLIAM P. CARR and HARRY V. WURDEMAN, Prosecutors to the Chair of Anatomy, prepare the subject for the Lecturer.

Dr. A. C. ADAMS, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and his assistants, Drs. WALES and CUTHBERT, give their personal attention to the students in the dissecting-room.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting-Room of this College is large, thoroughly ventilated, well lighted, and furnished with every requisite for the convenience and comfort of the student. Anatomical material is abundantly supplied at a moderate price, only sufficient to cover the expense of procuring and preparing it. The room is open both during the day and at night until 11 P. M., or even later on some occasions. It is under the supervision of the Faculty and the immediate direction of the Demonstrator of Anatomy, who, with his assistants, is present *at stated hours* to give his personal attention to the students and properly instruct his classes in their dissections.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Practical Laboratory instruction will be continued during the winter session in Experimental Physiology, Normal and Pathological Histology.

Dr. F. C. FERNALD will conduct a course of practical instruction in Histology in connection with the Chair of Physiology. In this course students will have the opportunity to become familiar with the use of the microscope, and with the minute Anatomy of the tissues and organs of the body.

Dr. G. N. ACKER will give a course in Pathological Histology, in which will be shown the principal tissue alterations found in disease.

The Course in Experimental Physiology and Histology is open to students during the first and second years of their tuition, and the Course in Pathological Histology to third-year students only. Both these Courses constitute a necessary part of college-work, and attendance upon them is not optional with the student, but obligatory.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MATRICULATION AND GRADUATION.

I. Matriculants will be required to show that they are fitted, by previous education, for the study of medicine, and for this purpose they must either submit themselves to an examination, or, in lieu thereof, present a satisfactory certificate of their attainments from some College, Seminary or High School.

II. Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended three Courses of Lectures, the subjects to be arranged as follows :

FIRST COURSE—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica. Practical Anatomy and Histology.

SECOND COURSE—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica. Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Histology, Practical Anatomy. Clinics.

Attendance upon the whole seven branches during the second course is obligatory, in order that the student may have the privilege of presenting himself for examination on the final branches at the end of the third course.

Examination at the end of the second course in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

THIRD COURSE—Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Pathological Histology. Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Final examination at the end of this course.

Students who elect to take a four years' course shall not be required to attend the lectures upon the three final branches during the second year.

III. Students of other Institutions who have attended one Course of Lectures in any regular Medical School will be placed upon the same footing with those who have attended one course in this College ; and those who have attended two Courses of Lectures in any other regular College or Colleges will rank with those who have attended two courses in this Institution, and the same privileges as regards examination will be extended to them—that is to say, they will be admitted as third-course students after passing a satisfactory examination

on the four primary branches of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

IV. Candidates for graduation must have studied medicine three years, or the term of three years' study must be completed at a date not exceeding three months after the period of the final examination. They must be of good moral character and at least twenty-one years of age. Satisfactory evidence that the above conditions have been complied with must be furnished by written certificate from some regular physician in good standing.

V. The candidate must have dissected at least two sessions, during each of which he shall be required to dissect two "parts" of a subject, and it is recommended that he dissect three parts. He must have attended also two courses of clinical instruction.

VI. One month before the close of the session he shall enter his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a candidate for graduation, and, at the end of the term, present himself for examination. The examination will be both written and oral. The examination for the Degree will be held at the end of the Session in March. An examination will be held in October for those students who have attended three Courses of Lectures, but whose term of three years' study had not been complete at the preceding March examination. Students who fail to pass the examination in March may be re-examined in October, if, in the judgment of the Faculty, they have shown the proficiency requisite to render such a course advisable. The Diploma is only granted at the Annual Commencement in March.

VII. Graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges must pass a satisfactory examination on all of the seven essential branches of Medicine before receiving a Diploma from this University.

~~The Museum~~ is also open for inspection daily from 9 to 3 o'clock. With its unrivalled collection of anatomical and pathological specimens, illustrating normal anatomy and the results of disease in every form, and an almost unlimited number of other preparations showing the effects of gunshot wounds and surgical injuries of every kind, this Museum presents a field for study superior to any other institution of the kind, either in this country or Europe.

Apart from these considerations, students from a distance have the opportunity of spending a winter profitably at the seat of the National Government during the session of Congress. The College lectures beginning at 5.30 in the evening, ample time is afforded during the term for visiting the public

ination Prize was awarded to William P. Carr, of Virginia; honorable mention being made of Lewes D. Wilson, of the District of Columbia, and Harry V. Wurdemann, of Kansas.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The opportunities for clinical instruction in the City of Washington have of late years increased in proportion to its augmented population and growing business activity, offering a strong contrast, in this respect, to the advantages formerly offered to the student.

In addition to the opportunities afforded for general instruction in Medicine and Surgery by the larger hospitals of the city, facilities are also provided by which the student may qualify himself for the treatment of certain special departments of Disease, which have of late acquired considerable prominence in Medical Practice, and in the successful management of which a certain skill is necessary, that can only be acquired by special courses of clinical instruction, such as the Faculty of this College design to supply.

Diseases of Infants and Children.—In this important class of maladies—which seldom receives the attention it deserves from medical students—special clinical instruction will be given at the “Children’s Hospital,” by the attending Physicians and Surgeons, among whom are Profs. W. W. JOHNSTON, J. FORD THOMPSON, A. F. A. KING, F. B. LORING, and G. N. ACKER. Many hundreds of cases, representing a great number and variety of diseases, are annually treated in the wards and in the outdoor department of this Hospital. Students are admitted to the clinics free of charge, and also to the Dispensary service, which is open daily from 2.30 to 4.30 P. M. Under direction of the very able Medical and Surgical Attendants of

THIRD COURSE—Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Pathological Histology. Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Final examination at the end of this course.

Students who elect to take a four years’ course shall not be required to attend the lectures upon the three final branches during the second year.

III. Students of other Institutions who have attended one Course of Lectures in any regular Medical School will be placed upon the same footing with those who have attended one course in this College; and those who have attended two Courses of Lectures in any other regular College or Colleges will rank with those who have attended two courses in this Institution, and the same privileges as regards examination will be extended to them—that is to say, they will be admitted as third-course students after passing a satisfactory examination

examined and prescribed for. The Dispensary has six separate departments, exclusive of the Emergency Hospital, viz: 1. Diseases of Children; 2, Diseases of Women; 3, Diseases of the Eye and Ear; 4, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; 5, Surgery and Skin Diseases; 6, General and Nervous Diseases. During the winter Clinical Lectures are given daily, from 1 to 3 P. M., by members of the Attending Staff, admission to which is secured by means of cards, to be obtained from the Secretary of the Staff. The Department of "General and Nervous Diseases" is in charge of Prof. WILLIAM LEE; that of "Surgery and Skin Diseases," in charge of Prof. J. FORD THOMPSON, and that of "Diseases of Women," in charge of Prof. GEORGE WOODRUFF JOHNSTON.

The members of the House Staff of the Hospital are chosen annually by competitive examination.

There are three Dispensary studentships and a resident studentship, which are open to undergraduates.

The Garfield General Hospital affords additional facilities for clinical instruction in both Medicine and Surgery. Profs. J. FORD THOMPSON and W. W. JOHNSTON are included in the Medical and Surgical Staff of this Institution.

All clinical instruction is *free of charge*.

LIBRARIES, ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM, ETC.

The location of the University at the seat of the National Capital affords several striking advantages to the medical student. He has free access to the Libraries of Congress, of the Army Medical Museum, of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the Patent Office, all of which contain rare and costly works in every department of science and literature. The Army Medical Museum, is also open for inspection daily from 9 to 3 o'clock. With its unrivalled collection of anatomical and pathological specimens, illustrating normal anatomy and the results of disease in every form, and an almost unlimited number of other preparations showing the effects of gunshot wounds and surgical injuries of every kind, this Museum presents a field for study superior to any other institution of the kind, either in this country or Europe.

Apart from these considerations, students from a distance have the opportunity of spending a winter profitably at the seat of the National Government during the session of Congress. The College lectures beginning at 5.30 in the evening, ample time is afforded during the term for visiting the public

buildings, works of art, and other places of interest to a stranger. Prominent among these may be mentioned the new National Museum, established in connection with the Smithsonian Institution. Here may be seen fully classified collections illustrating the Arts and Industries of the country ; and of special interest to the Medical student there is found in this Museum the most complete and best arranged collection of *Materia Medica* in the world. The drugs are shown in all their processes of manufacture, from the original package in which they are imported or marketed to the delicate alkaloid constituting the active principle.

Of great interest, also, are the Government Botanical Gardens and the Grounds of the Agricultural Department, where the student of botany may find a rare collection of medicinal plants, from which are derived many of the preparations of the *Materia Medica*.

At the United States Patent Office models of many curious medical and surgical instruments may be daily inspected from 9 to 3 o'clock, thus affording to the student an opportunity of studying the mechanical contrivances used in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, that is not to be obtained in any other city.

FEES, REGULATIONS, ETC.

The entire expense for a Full Course of Lectures by all the Professors is.....	\$100
Single Tickets.....	15
Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator.....	10
Matriculation Fee (payable only once).....	5
Examination Fee (not returnable, but payable once only), Primary Branches.....	20
Examination Fee (not returnable, but payable once only), Final Branches.....	10
No Fee for Graduating Expenses.	

In conformity with the foregoing regulations, the expense for each of the three courses is as follows :

FIRST COURSE :	Matriculation Fee.....	\$5 00
	Four Primary Tickets.....	60 00
	Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator.....	10 00
	Total.....	75 00
SECOND COURSE :	Four Primary Tickets.....	\$60 00
	Three Final Tickets.....	45 00
	Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator.....	10 00
	Examination Fee (Primary Branches).....	20 00
	Total.....	135 00
THIRD COURSE :	Three Final Tickets.....	\$45 00
	Examination Fee (Final Branches).....	10 00
	Total.....	55 00

No charge will be made to matriculants for the courses of Practical Instruction in the laboratory on Physiology and Histology, nor for Clinical Lectures.

Payment of the fees is required in all cases, and tickets must be taken out at the commencement of the session, unless special arrangement be made with the Dean to suit the convenience of the student.

By virtue of a liberal endowment from the late Mr. W. W. CORCORAN, this College is enabled to offer six free Scholarships, which are under the supervision of the Columbian University. Applicants for the privileges of this endowment must produce a certificate from the authorities of the University that they have been fitted by previous education for the study of medicine. This is the only mode by which any deduction can be made from the regular fees, except as hereinafter stated.

Graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges, after five years, are required to matriculate only. Prior to the expiration of five years, the fee for a general ticket is \$50.

The degrees are conferred by the authority of the Columbian University, incorporated by act of Congress of the United States of America.

The prices of board and all other personal expenses are as reasonable in Washington as in other large cities of the Union.

Students requiring further information are requested to communicate with the Dean of the Faculty.

A. F. A. KING, M. D., *Dean,*
726 13th Street, Washington, D. C.

Telephone Call, 885.

STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.

WILLIAM W. AYRES	Pennsylvania.
JACOB S. ALLEN, JR.	District of Columbia.
EDWIN W. ASHFORD	District of Columbia.
WADE H. ATKINSON	North Carolina.
ERNEST B. BALCH	New Hampshire.
EDMUND BARRY	District of Columbia.
JOHN W. BATES	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM A. BEVARD	District of Columbia.
HERMAN H. BIRNEY	District of Columbia.
LEWIS V. BOGY	Missouri.
RUFUS D. BOSS	New York.
MADISON M. BREWER	Kansas.
EZRA T. CAMPBELL	Nebraska.
CHARLES W. CANNON	Texas.
RALPH B. CARLTON	Indiana.
WILLIAM P. CARR	Virginia.
ELLEN W. CATHCART	Indiana.
CHARLES R. CLARK	New York.
HORACE F. CLARK	Missouri.
ERNEST L. COAKLEY	Virginia.
ANTON COE	Connecticut.
WILLIAM F. COLE	Texas.
EDWARD J. COLLINS	Minnesota.
CORYDON P. CRONK, B. S.	Michigan.
ELLEN L. CUDLIP	Pennsylvania.
COOPER CURTICE, B. S., D. V. S.	New York.
MARVIN A. CUSTIS	District of Columbia.
ALFRED DE CARRÉ	Missouri.
HARRY P. DE FOREST, A. B., M. S.	New York.
WILLIAM J. DILLENBACK	New York.
RICHARD C. DUNCAN	District of Columbia.
CHARLES S. ELLIOTT	Kansas.
ROBERT M. ELLYSON	Pennsylvania.
AMELIA ERBACH	District of Columbia.
JOSEPH G. FALCK, B. S.	District of Columbia.
GEORGE W. FITCH	New Jersey.
HARRIS H. FREEZE	Nebraska.
SAMUEL S. GALIHER	Kansas.
CHARLES H. GARDNER, B. S.	Maryland.
WILLIAM F. GATCHELL	Ohio.
WILLIAM S. GIBSON, A. B.	Maryland.
HENRY S. GOODALL, A. B.	Vermont.
ARTHUR M. HAMILTON	New York.
SAMUEL L. HANNON	Virginia.
MAX HANSMANN	District of Columbia.
GENA RUSSELL HARDING, A. B.	Massachusetts.
FRANK D. HESTER	District of Columbia.
JOHN D. HOOE	Virginia.
JOSEPH A. HORIGAN, Ph. D.	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM D. HORIGAN	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM A. JACKSON, JR.	Maryland.
HENRY A. JOHNSON	Pennsylvania.
ALGERON S. JONES	North Carolina.
CHARLES S. KALB	Virginia.
JOHN T. KELLY, JR.	Maryland.
EPHRAIM G. KIMBALL	New Hampshire.
DOUGLASS H. KINCAID	Kentucky.
JOHN W. KLEMM	New York.
SAMUEL H. KNIGHT	District of Columbia.

AUGUSTUS E. KNOOR	New York.
HENRY LIDDELL, Phil. D.	England.
GUSTAVO P. MACIAS	District of Columbia.
LOUIS MACKALL, JR.	District of Columbia.
ROBERT H. MARTIN	Virginia.
WILLIAM A. MARTIN	Illinois.
DANIEL P. MCCORNACK	Wisconsin.
ALEXANDER B. McDOWELL	Texas.
SAMUEL R. MEANS	Pennsylvania.
OSCAR A. MENOCAL	District of Columbia.
FRANK D. MERCHANT	District of Columbia.
ARTHUR C. MERIAM	District of Columbia.
ROSIER MIDDLETON	District of Columbia.
CASE MILLER	District of Columbia.
THOMAS B. MOHUN	District of Columbia.
BERTRAND C. MOORE	Michigan.
VERANUS A. MOORE	New York.
WILLIAM F. MORSELL	District of Columbia.
PHEBE R. NORRIS	Pennsylvania.
JOSÉ BOLIVAR NUÑEZ	United States of Colombia.
THEODORE E. OERTEL	Rhode Island.
DAVID M. OGDEN	District of Columbia.
DAISY M. ORLEMAN	Florida.
AUGUSTA M. PETTIGREW	Maine.
WILLIAM F. R. PHILLIPS	Virginia.
ALEXIS L. PRATT	California.
EDMUND S. RHEEM	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM P. RIPLEY	Louisiana.
CHARLES W. ROBERTS	New York.
ALEXANDER L. ROBINSON	New York.
EDWARD ROOME, A. M.	New York.
STERLING RUFFIN	North Carolina.
STEPHEN M. RYDER	Massachusetts.
GEORGE SCHARF	Pennsylvania.
EDWARD J. SEXTON, A. B.	Virginia.
JOHN T. SPRAGUE	Florida.
JOHN J. SHIRLEY	Wisconsin.
JAMES H. STONE	District of Columbia.
JOSHUA STONE	Kentucky.
ROBERT L. SUTTON, A. B.	Alabama.
OLIVER A. T. SWAIN	Massachusetts.
FRED. K. SWETT, LL. B.	District of Columbia.
JOSEPH SWINDELL	North Carolina.
SAMUEL H. THORNBURGH, B. S.	Tennessee.
CHARLES H. F. TOWNSEND	Michigan.
JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, B. A.	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM F. WAGNER	Pennsylvania.
JOHN E. WALSH	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM S. WASHBURN	New York.
JOHN W. WATSON	California.
EDWIN D. WEBB	District of Columbia.
LOWELL C. WILLIAMS	Nebraska.
HENRY D. WILSON	District of Columbia.
LEWES D. WILSON, B. S.	District of Columbia.
JOHN L. WIRT	California.
JAMES D. WISE	District of Columbia.
HARRY V. WURDEMAN	Kansas.
GLENDIE B. YOUNG	Virginia.

GRADUATES 1888.

HERMAN H. BIRNEY	District of Columbia.
EZRA T. CAMPBELL	Nebraska.
CHARLES W. CANNON	Texas.
WILLIAM P. CARR	Virginia.
ANTON COE	Connecticut.
CORYDON P. CRONK	Michigan.
COOPER CURTICE	New York.
WILLIAM J. DILLENBACK	New York.
ROBERT M. ELLYSON	District of Columbia.
ARTHUR M. HAMILTON	New York.
SAMUEL L. HANNON	Virginia.
JOSEPH A. HORIGAN	District of Columbia.
EPHRAIM G. KIMBALL	New Hampshire.
WILLIAM F. MORSELL	District of Columbia.
DAVID M. OGDEN	District of Columbia.
EDWARD ROOME	New York.
EDWARD J. SEXTON	Virginia.
LEWES D. WILSON	District of Columbia.
HARRY V. WURDEMAN	Kansas.
GLENDIE B. YOUNG	Virginia.

UNDERGRADUATES.

PASSING A SATISFACTORY EXAMINATION IN THREE OR MORE PRIMARY BRANCHES.

EDWIN W. ASHFORD	District of Columbia.
RUFUS D. BOSS	New York.
CHARLES R. CLARK	New York.
HORACE F. CLARK	Missouri.
WILLIAM F. COLE	Texas.
ALFRED DE CARRÉ	Missouri.
AMELIA ERBACH	District of Columbia.
HARRIS H. FREEZE	Nebraska.
GENA RUSSELL HARDING	Massachusetts.
WILLIAM D. HORIGAN	District of Columbia.
SAMUEL R. MEANS	Pennsylvania.
ARTHUR CHARLES MERIAM	District of Columbia.
ROSEY MIDDLETON	Virginia.
THOMAS B. MOHUN	District of Columbia.
JOSÉ BOLIVAR NUÑEZ	United States of Colombia.
ALEXIS L. PRATT	California.
JOHN VAN RENSSELAER	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM P. RIPLEY	Louisiana.
ALEXANDER L. ROBINSON	New York.
JAMES H. STONE	District of Columbia.
ROBERT L. SUTTON	Alabama.
FRED K. SWETT	District of Columbia.

Text Books and Works of Reference.

ANATOMY—*Gray's Anatomy*,* *Quain's Anatomy*, Descriptive and Surgical; *Holden's Manual of Dissection*.

PHYSIOLOGY—*Landois'*, *Dalton's*, or *Flint's Physiology*; *Foster & Langley's Practical Physiology*; *Rutherford's Practical Histology*.

CHEMISTRY—*Barker's*, *Attfield's*, *Bloxam's*, or *Fowne's Chemistry*; *Bowman's Medical Chemistry*; *Witthaus' Chemistry*, and *Remsen's Organic Chemistry*.

MATERIA MEDICA—*H. C. Wood's Therapeutics*; *National Dispensatory*; *Edes' Therapeutics*.

SURGERY—*Ashurst's*, *Gross' System of Surgery*; *Erichsen's* or *Druitt's Surgery*.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—*Robert's*, *Bartholow's*, *Flint's* or *Niemeyer's Practice*; *Syst. of Medicine*, (Pepper.)

OBSTETRICS—*Playfair's*, *Leishman's* or *Lusk's Obstetrics*; *King's Manual*; *Thomas*, *Barnes* or *Byford on Diseases of Women*; *J. Lewis Smith*, or *W. H. Day*, or *Meigs & Pepper*, on *Diseases of Children*; and *Skene on Diseases of the Female Bladder and Urethra*.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY—*Green's Pathology*; *Frey's* or *Stricker's Histology*; *Rindfleisch's Pathological Histology*; *Cornil and Ranvier*.

*The works first named and in *italics* are preferred.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, LL. D., *President of the Corporation.*

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D., *President of the Faculties.*

Collegiate and Professional Instruction is given in the Columbian University in four Departments: The COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, the NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, the COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, and the CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The first of these comprises the usual College course in Languages (Ancient and Modern), Mathematics, the Physical Sciences, History, Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy, with specific courses leading severally to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Letters.

The National Medical College, the Medical Department of the University, comprises the course of study defined in this Catalogue.

The Columbian University Law School has an undergraduate course of study in the elements of Law, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and a graduate course of study in Practice, leading to the degree of Master of Laws.

The Corcoran Scientific School comprises general courses of study, leading to the degrees, respectively, of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer, and a *special* course in Chemistry and Metallurgy, leading, with certain auxiliary studies, to the first-named of these degrees. The Chemical Laboratory, recently constructed, affords ample facilities for analytical work.

Besides the foregoing higher departments, the University has under its management a Preparatory School, in which students are prepared for College, for the Military School at West Point, or for the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

For further information, or for catalogues, address—

JAMES C. WELLING,
President, Etc.

ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE
OF THE
DENTAL DEPARTMENT,



COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION, 1888-1889.



ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE
OF THE
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
OF
THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
FOR THE
SECOND SESSION, 1888—1889.

WASHINGTON:
RUFUS H. DARBY, PRINTER.
1888.

FACULTY.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,
President of the Columbian University.

J. HALL LEWIS, D. D. S.,
Professor of Dental Prosthetics.

HENRY C. THOMPSON, D. D. S.,
Professor of Operative Dentistry and President of the Faculty.

J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.,
Professor of Oral Surgery.

E. T. FRISTOE, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM LEE, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology.

D. W. PRENTISS, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A. B., M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

CHAS. R. DAVIS, D. D. S.,
Demonstrator in charge of Infirmary.

CLINICAL OPERATORS.

R. B. DONALDSON, D. D. S.

H. B. NOBLE, SR., D. D. S.

J. CURTIS SMITHE, D. D. S.

L. C. F. HUGO, D. D. S.

W. S. HARBAN, D. D. S.

A. F. A. KING, M. D., DEAN,
726 Thirteenth street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Telephone call, 835.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SESSION OF 1888-1889.

The Regular Course of Lectures begins on Monday, October 1st, 1888, and continues until March 1st, 1889.

The Introductory Lecture of the Course will be delivered by Prof. W. W. JOHNSTON, of the Medical Department, on the 1st of October, and on the following day the regular Lectures will commence and continue throughout the session, beginning at 5.30 P. M. of each week-day.

The system of instruction adopted by the Dental Department of this University includes, first, a complete course of about fifty lectures, on each of the seven essential branches of dental science, viz., Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Dental Prosthetics, Operative Dentistry, and Oral Surgery, by attendance upon which course of didactic instruction the student may become thoroughly versed in the principles of dental science. Secondly, a course of Clinical instruction, for which ample opportunities are afforded, and by means of which the general institutes of dentistry taught in the lecture-hall are verified, illustrated, and practically applied at the chair under the immediate observation of the student. As, however, no amount of scientific attainment can compensate for lack of manipulative skill, a large part of the student's time is devoted to actual practice in the Infirmary, for which purpose the large and centrally located College building gives ample opportunities.

The operating-room fronts one of the capital city's numerous Government reservations, and thus has a full, unobstructed light, so desirable in dental operations. It is furnished *throughout with Morrison chairs*, and all necessary appliances that will enable a student to acquire the knowledge of office practice, as well as a diversity of Clinical experience.

A large, comfortable, and well-lighted dental laboratory is supplied with all the requirements for the successful practice

of Prosthetic Dentistry, and lockers are available for the safe-keeping of instruments belonging to the students.

The extracting-room is separate from the others, and is fitted up for the proper administration of the various anæsthetics, under the immediate supervision of a demonstrator thoroughly skilled in their application.

The Infirmary is open every week day for nine continuous months (being closed during the months of July, August, and September), during which time an abundance of Clinical material is readily available; in fact, fully as many patients present themselves as can possibly be attended to by the students.

GENERAL SKETCH OF THE SEVERAL LECTURE COURSES.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND METALLURGY.

PROF. J. HALL LEWIS, D. D. S.

In this Department the principles involved in the construction of artificial substitutes will be exhaustively considered, and the lectures supplemented by practical demonstrations of the subjects mentioned.

In addition to the more commonly used vegetable bases for artificial teeth, the use of Gold, Silver, Platinum, and Fusible Alloys will be thoroughly taught, and Bridge-work, the Artistic Carving of Gum Sections, the construction of appliances for correcting Oral Irregularities, Interdental Splints for Fracture, and Artificial Vela will be carefully considered.

The modes of preparation, properties, etc., of the Metals and Alloys of particular interest to the Dentist will receive special attention.

Professor LEWIS will endeavor to make his instruction thoroughly practical, and to prepare the student for the actual, every-day practice of Prosthetic Dentistry.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY, DENTAL ANATOMY, AND PATHOLOGY.

PROF. HENRY C. THOMPSON, D. D. S.

This Course embraces Lectures on the Special Anatomy and Physiology of the Teeth. The origin, growth, and eruption of the teeth receive minute attention, and will be illustrated as their importance demands.

The methods of treating, filling, extracting, and regulating teeth will not only receive attention in the lecture-room, but be demonstrated clinically, by gentlemen whose reputations are fully established as most proficient operators.

ORAL SURGERY.

PROF. J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.

Prof. Thompson, of the Medical Department, will deliver a sufficient number of lectures upon Oral Surgery to render the student all the instruction upon this subject that may be necessary for Dental Practice.

CHEMISTRY.

PROF. EDWARD T. FRISTOE, LL. D.

The instruction of this Department embraces—

1st. A short discussion of the various branches of Physics, as Specific Gravity, Pneumatics, Heat, Light, Electricity, etc., so far as they relate to the Science of Chemistry.

2d. The principles of chemical philosophy, the laws of chemical combinations, and of chemical affinity in general.

3d. A discussion of the elementary bodies, both metallic and non-metallic; the best methods of preparing the various inorganic bodies, their properties and reactions, and the means of detecting their presence.

The principles of the science are abundantly illustrated by experiments.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROF. WILLIAM LEE, M. D.

This Course of Lectures will consist of a full, clear, and practical exposition of Physiology, aided, as far as possible, by experiments, vivisections, and diagrams. The more fully to impress upon the memory of the student the important principles embraced in this valuable part of his curriculum, reviews will be held from time to time in the form of class examinations. The course will be confined strictly to Physiology, with a view to cover fully the whole ground occupied by this branch. Due attention will be paid by this Chair to the study, with the microscope, of Normal Histology.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

PROF. D. W. PRENTISS, A. M., M. D.

In the course of instruction pertaining to this Chair especial prominence will be given to the physiological action of medicines and their therapeutic uses.

The value of a knowledge of Pharmacy and of the Natural History and Chemical Relations of the Materia Medica is not overlooked, but time does not admit of their being considered in great detail in the lecture-room. They are rather proper subjects for recess study.

It will be the endeavor of Prof. PRENTISS to make his instruction as practical as possible. The Lectures will be supplemented by working prescriptions and black-board illustrations, as occasion will admit.

From this Chair the student will be taught the use of the Metric System in Medicine and Dentistry.

ANATOMY.

PROF. D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A. B., M. D.

This Course of Lectures is arranged with the view of rendering the didactic instruction in Anatomy as full and complete as the limits of the session will allow.

The Lectures will be illustrated by frequent reference to recent dissections and numerous drawings and diagrams. The sciopticon will also be employed constantly to present photographic views of many regions of the body.

Public oral examinations are conducted by the Lecturer from time to time.

Drs. WILLIAM P. CARR and HARRY V. WURDEMAN, Prosectors to the Chair of Anatomy, prepare the subject for the Lecturer.

Dr. A. C. ADAMS, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and his assistants, Drs. WALES and CUTHBERT, give their personal attention to the students in the dissecting-room.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The dissecting-room of this College is large, thoroughly ventilated, well lighted, and furnished with every requisite for the convenience and comfort of the student. Anatomical material is abundantly supplied at a moderate price, only sufficient to cover the expense of procuring and preparing it. The room is open both during the day and at night until 11 P. M., or even later on some occasions. It is under the supervision of the Faculty and the immediate direction of the Demonstrator of Anatomy, who, with his assistants, is present *at stated hours* to give his personal attention to the students and properly instruct his classes in their dissections.

CLINICAL OPERATIONS.

One evening in each week a member of the Corps of Clinical Operators will lecture upon some subject of general interest in Dentistry, and upon the following Saturday, whenever admissible, will give in the Infirmary a practical demonstration of the subject mentioned.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MATRICULATION AND GRADUATION.

1. *Matriculants* will be required to show, either by examination or by the exhibit of a diploma or certificate from some reputable literary institution, that they have received a good English education.

2. *Candidates for graduation* must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, each of five months' duration, and two courses of Clinical instruction in this institution, during the regular winter term and in separate years.

If, however, the candidate, before matriculation, shall have attended one Course of Lectures in some other reputable Dental College, or should he have graduated in a reputable Medical School and have had also one year's dental instruction, then he can become a candidate for graduation after only one Course of Lectures and Clinical instruction.

The candidate must be examined upon all subjects taught in this School, and before the examination he must *perform operations upon the natural organs in the Infirmary* and present a well-constructed specimen of Dental mechanism *made by himself in the Dental Laboratory of the University*, which shall be afterwards deposited in the College Museum.

In addition to the above requirements, the moral character and habits of the candidate, his industry and diligent attendance, will be taken into consideration. Notable negligence, immorality, and habitual absence from the lectures will, it is distinctly understood, preclude the candidate from attaining his degree, even though he may have acquired sufficient technical knowledge to pass a creditable examination. The reservation on the part of the Faculty of the right to make good moral character a prerequisite for graduation must not be overlooked.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

The Board of Trustees of this University having authorized the admission of women to the Dental Department, they are now admitted to matriculation and graduation, subject to the same rules and with the same privileges in all respects as are accorded other students.

FEEES.

Matriculation fee (paid once only)	\$5 00
Full course of lectures on all the branches	90 00
Single tickets	15 00
Demonstrator of Anatomy	10 00
Examination fee (payable once only, but not returnable)	30 00

Graduates of other recognized Dental Colleges will be admitted on paying the matriculation fee and *fifty* dollars.

No charge will be made to matriculants for the courses of Practical Instruction in the Laboratory on Physiology, and Histology, nor for Clinical Lectures.

Payment of the fees is required in all cases, and tickets must be taken out at the commencement of the session, unless special arrangement be made with the Dean to suit the convenience of the student.

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The degrees are conferred by the authority of the Columbian University, incorporated by act of Congress of the United States of America.

The prices of board and all other personal expenses are as reasonable in Washington as in other large cities of the Union.

Students requiring further information are requested to communicate with the Dean of the Faculty.

A. F. A. KING, M. D., *Dean,*

726 13th street, Washington, D. C.

Telephone Call, 885.

LIBRARIES, ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM, ETC.

The location of the University at the seat of the National Capital affords several striking advantages to the medical student. He has free access to the Libraries of Congress, of the Army Medical Museum, of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the Patent Office—all of which contain rare and costly works in every department of science and literature.

The Congressional Library contains copies of all the important dental works ever published, and the student has free access to these, for study or reference, on any week day, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

The Army Medical Museum, situated on B street, corner Seventh street S. W., is also open for daily inspection, with its unrivalled collection of pathological specimens, illustrating the results of disease in every form. It also contains almost numberless crania of every human nationality, by an examination of which the student can find many dentures of theoretical perfection, and observe the effect of civilization and race admixture upon the dental organs.

Apart from these considerations, students from a distance have the opportunity of spending a winter profitably at the seat of the National Government during the session of Congress. The College lectures beginning at 5.30 in the evening, ample time is afforded during the term for visiting the public buildings, works of art, and other places of interest to a stranger. Prominent among these may be mentioned the new National Museum, established in connection with the Smithsonian Institution. Here may be seen fully classified collections illustrating the arts and industries of the country; and of special interest to the medical and dental student there is found in this Museum the most complete and best arranged collection of *Materia Medica* in the world. The drugs are shown in all their processes of manufacture, from the original package in which they are imported or marketed to the delicate alkaloid constituting the active principle.

Of great interest, also, are the Government Botanical Gardens and the Grounds of the Agricultural Department, where the student of botany may find a rare collection of medicinal plants, from which are derived many of the preparations of the *Materia Medica*.

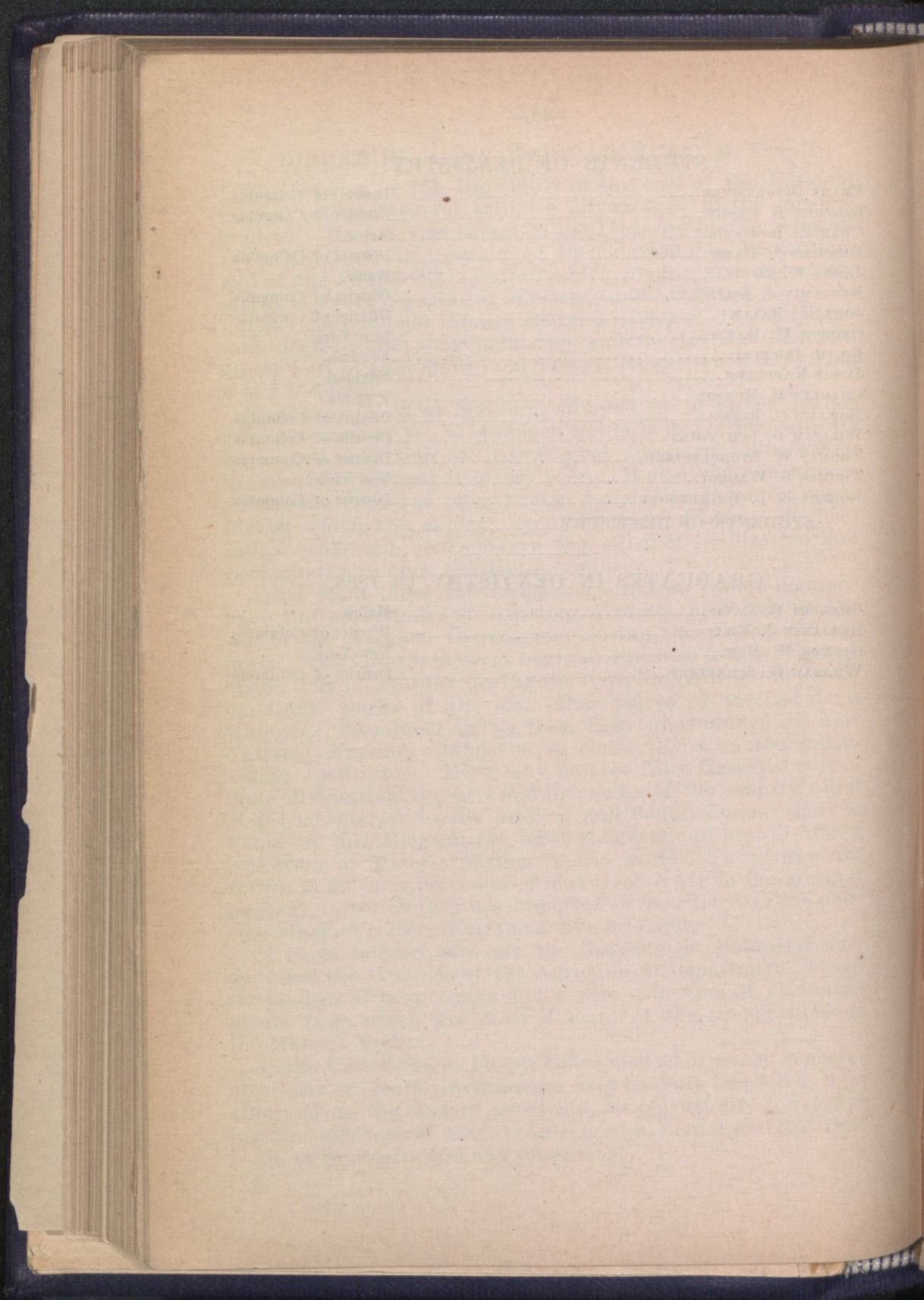
At the United States Patent Office models of every conceivable form of dental instruments may be daily inspected, thus affording to the student an invaluable opportunity for studying the mechanical contrivances used in dental practice that is not to be obtained in any other city.

STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY.

FRANK BRIGHTWELL	District of Columbia.
STEPHEN B. CASSIN	District of Columbia.
CHARLES R. DAVIS	Maine.
HERBERT L. DAVIS	District of Columbia.
JAMES W. DAVIS	Maine.
BENJAMIN J. ESLIN	District of Columbia.
JOHN K. HALLEY	District of Columbia.
GEORGE W. HAY	New York.
EDITH JEWELL	Virginia.
JESSIE KAPPELER	England.
CHARLES B. MUNSON	Virginia.
HOWARD C. RUSSELL	District of Columbia.
WILLIAM G. SCHAFHIRT	District of Columbia.
THOMAS W. STUBBLEFIELD	District of Columbia.
THOMAS B. WARING	New York.
ROBERT E. L. WILTBERGER	District of Columbia.
STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY	16

GRADUATES IN DENTISTRY IN 1888.

CHARLES R. DAVIS	Maine.
BENJAMIN J. ESLIN	District of Columbia.
GEORGE W. HAY	New York.
WILLIAM G. SCHAFHIRT	District of Columbia.



Text Books and Works of Reference.

ANATOMY—*Gray's Anatomy*,* *Quain's Anatomy*, Descriptive and Surgical; *Holden's Manual of Dissection*.

PHYSIOLOGY—*Landois'*, *Dalton's*, or *Flint's Physiology*; *Foster & Langley's Practical Physiology*; *Rutherford's Practical Histology*.

CHEMISTRY—*Barker's*, *Attfield's*, *Bloxam's*, or *Fowne's Chemistry*; *Bowman's Medical Chemistry*; *Witthaus' Chemistry*, and *Remsen's Organic Chemistry*.

MATERIA MEDICA—*H. C. Wood's Therapeutics*; *National Dispensatory*; *Edes' Therapeutics*.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY—*Richardson's Mechanical Dentistry*; *Wildman's Instructions in Vulcanite Work*.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY—*Harris' Principles of Practice*; *Tomes' Dental Anatomy and Surgery*; *Taft's Operative Dentistry*; *Garretson's Oral Surgery*; *American System of Dentistry*—*Litch*; *Irregularities of Teeth*—*Talbot*.

*The works first named and in *italics* are preferred.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, LL. D., *President of the Corporation.*

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D., *President of the Faculties.*

Collegiate and Professional Instruction is given in the Columbian University in four Departments: The COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, the NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, the COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, and the CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The first of these comprises the usual College course in Languages (Ancient and Modern), Mathematics, the Physical Sciences, History, Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy, with specific courses leading severally to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Letters.

The National Medical College, the Medical Department of the University, comprises the course of study defined in this Catalogue.

The Columbian University Law School has an undergraduate course of study in the elements of Law, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and a graduate course of study in Practice, leading to the degree of Master of Laws.

The Corcoran Scientific School comprises general courses of study, leading to the degrees, respectively, of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer, and a *special* course in Chemistry and Metallurgy, leading, with certain auxiliary studies, to the first-named of these degrees. The Chemical Laboratory, recently constructed, affords ample facilities for analytical work.

Besides the foregoing higher departments, the University has under its management a Preparatory School, in which students are prepared for College, for the Military School at West Point, or for the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

For further information, or for catalogues, address—

JAMES C. WELLING,
President, Etc.

PRIVATE.

Printed, not published.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1889.

To the Friends and Benefactors of Learning:

The undersigned, the Overseers and Trustees of the Columbian University beg leave respectfully to represent that the institution committed to our charge has reached a stage in its history, as well as a stage in the history of American education, which constrains us to make appeal to the friends and benefactors of liberal learning in the United States.

In support of this appeal, we have to state that the Columbian College, the nucleus of the present Columbian University, was chartered by act of Congress in the year 1821;

That the charter was procured by representative men of the Baptist churches of the United States, and was framed by them in the most liberal and unsectarian spirit;

That the great leading communions of evangelical Christianity in the United States have been, and still are, represented in its Board of Government—the Baptist, the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, and the Methodist.

That the Institution was founded with a distinct forecast of its National significance and usefulness;

That in this sense it was patronized and fostered by men like President Monroe, President John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Richard Rush, and many other eminent statesmen in the United States, and by men like Sir James Mackintosh, Bishop Barrington, William Wilberforce, Alexander Baring (afterwards Lord Ashburton), and many others in England;

That from the beginning of its operations it has sought to combine professional education in Theology, Medicine, and Law with its academic and collegiate disciplines;

That though compelled many years ago to suspend the school of Theology, we hope to see it re-established as a part of our University system so soon as it can be done without prejudice to neighboring institutions;

That we have recently added a School of Dentistry to our School of Medicine, and have created a School of Science, which is destined, when adequately equipped, to form an important part of our University system;

That we have recently erected a new Grammar School building and a new University building in the heart of Washington, and have enlarged the building occupied by the Medical School ;

That the institution in the earlier stages of its career had faithful friends in every part of the Union, and, in its later stages, has found princely benefactors in two men who had the nearest view of its opportunities—JOHN WITHERS, of Alexandria, Va., and—a name splendid and venerable in the annals of American philanthropy—WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, of Washington, whose bountiful hand touched again and again every department of the University, and laid the solid foundation of its permanent endowment ;

That the present value of our grounds and buildings is estimated at not less than \$500,000 ;

That the corporation has no debts resting on it which are not more than covered by its unsold and partly unproductive real estate ;

That it has an endowment of about \$250,000, yielding during the last year an income of \$11,466 ;

That the corporation publishes annually a printed report, giving a detailed view of all its financial operations ;

That the institution has of late years steadily grown in strength, while widening the sphere of its activity ;

That the number of its professors and instructors in all the Faculties—several who teach in more than one Faculty not being counted twice—is 57 ;

That the number of its students in all departments during the last year was 555, and that the number is still larger during the present year ;

That the large work which the University now accomplishes on the basis of its present very inadequate endowment is but an earnest and pledge of the much greater things it could achieve if only its resources were made more commensurate with its unrivalled opportunities and its special local advantages ;

That the city of Washington is not only the political centre of the Union, but has also become a great social centre and the scientific centre of the United States ;

That the scientific activities here pursued in the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Army Medical Museum, the Naval Bureau of Hygiene, the Patent Office, the Naval Observatory, the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the Weather

Bureau, the Botanical Gardens, the Zoölogical Garden (in process of preparation), the Department of Agriculture, and the five great chemical bureaus here established in connection with different branches of the Government service—that the constant activities pursued in all these, and the copious publications made in all these at the expense of the Government, may be said to cover the whole field of modern scientific research in the physical and inductive sciences ;

That the National Library, accessible to University students for all purposes of study and of historical and literary research, is the largest in the country ;

That the U. S. Bureau of Education has the largest collection of works in the country (the number is about 20,000) relating to the science and art of education ;

That special libraries of inestimable value in political history, diplomacy, public economy, jurisprudence, military affairs, naval affairs and navigation, technology, medicine, etc., etc., are here found in connection with the great Executive Departments of the National Government, and are open to all for study and investigation ;

That the archives of the State Department contain important manuscripts and much unused material for the illustration of American history ;

That the Corcoran Gallery of Art, with its collections in painting, in sculpture, and in plaster-casts, as also with its provision for free instruction in drawing and painting, is here established with a permanent endowment of \$1,000,000 for the encouragement and the culture of the æsthetic arts ;

That in connection with these great establishments of literary, scientific, historical, and artistic activity, there exist vast collections of illustrative material which can be made directly tributary to the cause of higher learning and of advanced studies without entailing any tax on the University treasury for either the first cost or the annual maintenance of such illustrative material ;

That the pecuniary value of this so-called “ educational plant ” is estimated at from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars ;

That much of this illustrative material is perfectly unique in its kind and could not be reproduced elsewhere at any price ;

That the Government of the United States makes an annual appropriation of about \$3,000,000 for the administration of the scientific and literary work here required in connection with the executive bureaus of the Government ;

That in connection with these scientific and executive bureaus there exists a large body of scientific and learned men—six hundred in number—who hold their headquarters in Washington ;

That for purposes of discussion and co-operation, these scientific men are here aggregated into great Societies, some of which are of world-wide fame—the Philosophical Society, the Anthropological Society, the Biological Society, the Mathematical Society, the Entomological Society, the Microscopical Society, the Chemical Society, the Botanical Society, the National Geographic Society, etc., etc. ;

That among these men are found many experts and specialists who stand at the head of their profession, not only in this country but in the world ;

That from this corps of savants and scholars the University is able to recruit teachers of the highest grade for its Faculties of instruction, and to do so at a rate of compensation much less than must obtain elsewhere for similar service ;

That from the Supreme Court of the United States, from the official associates of the Attorney-General of the United States, and from the highest judiciary of the District of Columbia, the University has already enlisted many of the eminent teachers who make its Law School among the most famous in the land ;

That in other departments of learning and science the University is already making similar use of its local opportunities, and is drawing into its service many among the most distinguished of the scientific men of Washington ;

That the Faculties in all departments of the University are composed almost exclusively of Christian men, who represent, on the common ground of University learning, the principal denominations of American Christendom—the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the Methodist, and the Lutheran ;

That the enlargement it could give to its courses of instruction and to its advanced studies is limited only by the scope of the enlarged resources which may be placed at its command ;

That any additions made to its present resources would go in largest measure to the most immediate as well as the most productive of all work in education—the employment of able teachers, and the establishment of scholarships and fellowships in connection with the University ;

That the peculiar felicity of its position imposes upon it the least possible expenditure for the purely administrative work of

a University, and leaves the largest possible sum free for the maintenance of University teaching and University lectures;

That in this way the annual income from one million of dollars appropriated here by the benefactors of learning to the cause of education will accomplish the work of many millions appropriated elsewhere, in the absence elsewhere of the educational auxiliaries furnished to us here without money and without price.

In further reinforcement of the foregoing special advantages of Washington as the site of a great University, it should be added that the National Academy of Sciences and the American Historical Association have their seat here and hold here their annual sessions; while literary, learned, and scientific organizations of all kinds in the United States have adopted the habit of meeting here once every year for the reading of papers and the discussion of topics. In this way the city of Washington has become a great National Exchange for the comparison of opinions, and the favorite "Clearing-House" of American ideas in all branches of public interest and inquiry.

It was with these views and under the pressure of these considerations and motives that the authorities of the Columbian University, in the year 1884, resolved to take measures, at the earliest practicable day, for raising the sum of \$1,000,000 as a first addition to the permanent endowment of the institution, believing that this first million would serve as the nucleus of the many millions which shall in future days be added to its resources. That movement was unavoidably intermitted for a season, but is now resumed through a door which has been opened for larger combinations and a more concerted effort.

Soon after the American Baptist Education Society had been formed in the city of Washington in the year 1888, the President of the University, by invitation of the Board of Management of the Society, submitted to that Board a brief statement concerning the opportunities and wants of an institution which was originally founded by the Baptists of the United States. In voluntary response to this exposition, the Board appointed a special committee, consisting of the Rev. FRANK M. ELLIS, D. D., of Baltimore, the Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, the Rev. H. L. MOREHOUSE, D. D., of New York City, the Rev. A. C. OSBORN, D. D., of Albion, N. Y., and Prof. W. R. HARPER, Ph.D., of Yale University, with instructions to inquire into the facts and possibilities connected with the "University problem" in the city of Washington. That Committee, after making a visit to Wash-

ington, after inspecting the appointments of the University building and verifying some of the statements currently made concerning the educational facilities of the National Capital, joined unanimously in a report which exhibits, under fifteen distinct heads, certain salient features of the University, in connection with its "unparalleled facilities" for educational work of the highest grade. The report concludes with the following resolution:

"Resolved, In view of the foregoing facts concerning an institution already established, and of the unparalleled facilities offered in Washington for university studies, under the guidance of Christian instructors, your Committee, confident in the belief that its recommendation will not interfere with other educational enterprises, unhesitatingly expresses the opinion that the effort of the Trustees and Overseers of Columbian University to secure an adequate endowment of the institution should be, and is, commended to the favorable consideration of the Denomination."

The report of the Committee was submitted to the Board of Managers of the Education Society, at a meeting held in Boston on the 17th of May, 1889, and was made a special order for an adjourned meeting to be held in the following month of October. That adjourned meeting was held in the city of New York on the 2d of October, 1889, and, after full discussion, the report was unanimously adopted, in connection with the above-recited resolution, which, in the shape thus given to it, may therefore be said to have the endorsement of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Education Society.

Supported by the foregoing facts and declarations, we address this appeal to all friends of liberal learning in the United States, in the hope of securing for the Columbian University an endowment more in keeping with the broad designs of its founders, and more in keeping with the dignity of its National position and the widening field of its National usefulness. We ask for the addition of a million of dollars to our present vested funds, because we see the points at which the annual income from that sum could be most beneficially applied at once in the improvement and enlargement of our present system of university education. A larger sum would give its proportionate stimulus to our operations. No sum is too large for the boundless field of human knowledge and for the ever-widening field of scientific research.

It seems to us that the facts we have here recited may be left to tell their own story, and that they give their own proper emphasis to our representations. We invite for all our statements the most care-

ful scrutiny and for all the conditions of our University problem the most searching investigation.

The Columbian University has hitherto been a leader in the cause of higher education in Washington. It was the first among the educational institutions of the District of Columbia to establish a Medical School and a Law School in connection with its system. Its Law School was the first in the country to establish a School of Practice as an integral part of its regular curriculum. Its School of Science is the only school of its kind in Washington. All these schools must be replenished and their number must be enlarged in order to keep pace with the growing demands of their National position and with their expanding means of public usefulness, lest rival schools may come to take away the crown which the Columbian University shall have forfeited by falling away from its historical precedence.

As our Committee of Advice and Correspondence on this important subject, we have appointed the gentlemen whose names are subjoined:

THE TRUSTEES living in Washington; the OVERSEERS living in Baltimore; SAMUEL A. CROZER, Esq., Upland, Pa.; President HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., LL. D., and Prof. E. H. JOHNSON, D. D., Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.; the Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.; the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL; JOHN B. STETSON, Esq.; the Rev. H. L. WAYLAND, D. D.; the Rev. BENJAMIN GRIFFITH, D. D., and W. W. KEEN, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Trenton, N. J.; the Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT, D. D.; the Rev. W. H. P. FAUNCE; the Rev. H. L. MOREHOUSE, D. D.; JAMES B. COLGATE, Esq.; the Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., LL. D., of New York city; Prof. W. R. HARPER, Ph. D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; the Hon. JAMES L. HOWARD, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. ALBERT G. LAWSON, D. D., Boston, Mass.; the Rev. ALVAH HOVEY, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. JESSE B. THOMAS, D. D., LL. D., of Newton Theological Institute, Newton Centre, Mass.; the Rev. HENRY S. BURRAGE, D. D., Portland, Me.; President ALBION W. SMALL, Ph. D., of Colby University, Waterville, Me.; the Rev. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., LL. D.; REUBEN A. GUILD, LL. D., and Gen. THOMAS J. MORGAN, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. A. C. OSBORN, D. D., Albion, N. Y.; the Rev. L. A. CRANDALL, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. GEORGE W. LASHER, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; the Hon. JOHN M. HARLAN, LL. D., Associate

Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Frankfort, Ky; the Rev. T. T. EATON, D. D., Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. FRED. T. GATES, Racine, Wis.; the Rev. H. C. MABIE, D. D., and the Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.; the Rev. JUSTIN A. SMITH, D. D.; the Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, LL. D., Chicago, Ill.; the Hon. G. M. LAMBERTON, Lincoln, Neb.; LUCIUS M. CUTHBERT, Esq., Denver, Col.; the Hon. STEPHEN J. FIELD, LL. D., Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, San Francisco, Cal.; the Hon. JOSEPH N. DOLPH, Portland, Oregon; the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, LL. D., Charlestown, W. Va.; the Hon. JABEZ L. M. CURRY, D. D., LL. D.; the Rev. A. E. DICKINSON, D. D., Richmond, Va.; Prof. NOAH K. DAVIS, LL. D., University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; Col. J. A. HOYT, Greenville, S. C.; the Hon. JOSEPH E. BROWN and the Hon. A. H. COLQUITT, Atlanta, Ga.

All inquiries on the premises may be addressed to Dr. JAMES C. WELLING, the President of the University, who is hereby authorized and commissioned under our direction to take all proper steps in furtherance of an object which, from the very origin of the Government, has touched men's hearts with enthusiasm, but which now holds out the promise of a speedy realization.

OVERSEERS.

FRANKLIN WILSON,
J. W. M. WILLIAMS,
HIRAM WOODS,
HENRY TAYLOR,
EUGENE LEVERING,
F. HOWARD KERFOOT,
GEORGE O. MANNING,
JAMES POLLARD,
JAMES B. EDMONDS,
WILLIAM L. WILSON,
H. L. MOREHOUSE,
GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN,
FRANK M. ELLIS,
THOMAS J. MORGAN.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM F. MATTINGLY,
J. O. WILSON,
ROBERT C. FOX,
JAMES H. CUTHBERT,
JAMES C. WELLING,
JOHN T. GIVEN,
JOHN W. POWELL,
EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
GARDINER G. HUBBARD,
G. BROWN GOODE,
OTIS T. MASON,
SAMUEL H. GREENE,
THEODORE W. NOYES,
CHARLES A. STAKELY.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Columbian College, chartered by act of Congress in 1821, was, by act of Congress, erected into a University in 1873.

The original charter was procured by representative men of the Baptist churches of the United States, as organized, in 1814, in the "General Convention of the Baptist Denomination for Foreign Missions." The supplemental charter of 1873 provides that its existing Board of Overseers and Trustees shall be a self-perpetuating body.

The Institution was founded with a distinct forecast of its National significance and usefulness.

In this sense it was patronized and fostered by men like President Monroe, President John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Richard Rush, and many other eminent statesmen in the United States, and by men like Sir James Mackintosh, Bishop Barrington, William Wilberforce, Alexander Baring (afterwards Lord Ashburton), and many others in England.

From the beginning of its operations it has combined professional education with its academic and collegiate disciplines.

At present it has a Preparatory School, a College, a Scientific School, a School of Medicine, a School of Dentistry, and a School of Law.

The present value of its grounds and buildings is estimated at not less than \$500,000.

The University has no debts which are not more than covered by its unsold and partly unproductive real estate.

It has an endowment of about \$250,000, yielding during the last year an income of \$12,006.

It publishes annually a printed report, giving a detailed view of all its financial operations.

The number of its professors and instructors in all the Faculties—several who teach in more than one Faculty not being counted twice—is 50.

The number of its students in all departments during the last year was 620; exclusive of the Grammar School, 520. The number is still larger during the present year, 260 students being already enrolled in the Law School alone.

The large work which the University now accomplishes on the basis of its present inadequate endowment is due to its special local advantages.

The city of Washington is not only the political centre of the Union, but has also become a great social centre and the scientific centre of the United States.

The scientific activities here pursued in the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Army Medical Museum, the Naval Bureau of Hygiene, the Patent Office, the Naval Observatory, the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the Weather Bureau, the Botanical Gardens, the Zoölogical Garden (in process of preparation), the Department of Agriculture, and the five great chemical bureaus here established in connection with different branches of the Government service—the constant activities pursued in all these, and the copious publications made in all these at the expense of the Government, may be said to cover the whole field of modern scientific research in the physical and inductive sciences.

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The U. S. Bureau of Education has the largest collection of works in the country (the number is about 20,000) relating to the science and art of education in Europe and America.

Special libraries of inestimable value in political history, diplomacy, public economy, jurisprudence, military affairs, naval affairs, and navigation, technology, medicine, etc., etc., are here found in connection with the great Executive Departments of the National Government, and are open to all for study and investigation.

In connection with these great establishments there exist vast collections of illustrative material which can be made directly

tributary to the cause of higher learning and of advanced studies without entailing any tax on the University treasury for either the first cost or the annual maintenance of such illustrative material.

The pecuniary value of this so-called "educational plant" is estimated at from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

Much of this illustrative material is perfectly unique in its kind and could not be produced elsewhere at any price.

The Government of the United States makes an annual appropriation of about \$3,000,000 for the administration of the scientific and literary work here required in connection with the executive bureaus of the Government.

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For purposes of discussion and co-operation, these scientific men are here aggregated into great Societies, some of which are of world-wide fame—the Philosophical Society, the Anthropological Society, the Biological Society, the Mathematical Society, the Entomological Society, the Microscopical Society, the Chemical Society, the Botanical Society, the National Geographic Society, etc., etc.

Among these men are found many experts and specialists who stand at the head of their profession, not only in this country but in the world.

From this corps of savants and scholars the University is able to recruit teachers of the highest grade for its Faculties of instruction, and to do so at a rate of compensation much less than must obtain elsewhere for similar service.

From the Supreme Court of the United States, from the official associates of the Attorney-General of the United States, and from the highest judiciary of the District of Columbia, the University has already enlisted many of the eminent teachers who make its Law School among the most famous in the land.

In other departments of learning and science the University is already making similar use of its local opportunities, and is drawing into its service many among the most distinguished of the scientific men of Washington.

The Faculties in all departments of the University are composed almost exclusively of Christian men, who represent, on the

common ground of University learning, the principal denominations of American Christendom—the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the Methodist, and the Lutheran.

The peculiar felicity of its position imposes upon the University, the least possible expenditure for purely administrative work, and leaves the largest possible sum free for the maintenance of University teaching, University lectures, University fellowships, scholarships, &c.

The University has hitherto been a leader in the cause of higher education in Washington. It was the first among the educational institutions of the District of Columbia to establish a Medical School and a Law School in connection with its system. Its Law School was the first in the country to establish a School of Practice as an integral part of its regular curriculum.

It is now proposed, if an adequate endowment can be secured, to add to it a School of Comparative Jurisprudence, which would give to the Law Department a peculiar trait of excellence not possessed by any other Law School in the United States.

The Corcoran School of Science is the only school of its kind in Washington.

All these schools need to be replenished and their number enlarged in order to keep pace with the growing demands of their National position and with their expanding means of public usefulness, lest rival schools should come to take away the crown which the Columbian University shall have forfeited by falling away from its historical precedence.

JAMES C. WELLING,

President.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
November 3, 1890.

Original Form

BRIEF CHRONICLES
OF
THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE
FROM 1821 TO 1873,
AND OF
THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY
FROM 1873 TO 1889.

COMPILED
BY
JAMES C. WELLING.

WASHINGTON :
RUFUS H. DARBY, PRINTER.
1889.

PREFATORY NOTE.

These brief Chronicles of The Columbian University, formerly The Columbian College, are here compiled in order to show the continuity of its annals and in order to serve as materials for use in the preparation of a History of the University soon to be published by the United States Bureau of Education.

The Chronicles of the last seventeen years are made very succinct because they belong to the modern era of the institution and relate to a period covered by the administration of the compiler.

ANNALS

OF

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

A society of Religious Inquiry was formed in Williams College, Mass., in the year 1807, for the promotion of a missionary spirit in its members and in the Christian communion to which they belonged. The society was composed, in the first instance, of Adoniram Judson, Samuel Nott, Samuel J. Mills, Samuel Newell, James Richards, and Luther Rice. The discussions springing from this band of Christian students led to the formation, in 1810, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, comprising representatives of the Congregational and, a few years later, of Presbyterian churches in the United States.

The conversion of Judson and Rice to the doctrinal views of Baptists in regard to the Scriptural subjects and mode of Christian baptism led, in 1814, to the formation of the "General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions." In all the steps conducting to this end Luther Rice was a prime mover. The first meeting of delegates from Baptist churches, convened for missionary purposes, was held in Philadelphia on the 18th of May, 1814. It was then arranged that the meetings of the General Convention should be held every three years. The second Convention was held in the same city on the 7th of May, 1817. Luther Rice had already brought "the subject of ministerial improvement" before the minds of his brethren, and, the General Convention at this second meeting took formal action in the direction of education. It was resolved that, "when competent and distinct funds shall have been raised for that purpose . . . the Board [of Managers of the Convention] shall proceed to institute a Classical and Theo-

logical Seminary for the purpose of aiding pious young men who, in the judgment of the churches of which they are members, and of the Board, possess gifts and graces suitable to the Gospel ministry." In June, 1817, a Baptist Education Society in Philadelphia offered its coöperation, and the Board of Managers of the Convention, in connection with this Society, appointed the Rev. William Staughton, D. D., Principal of the Seminary and the Rev. Ira Chase, A. M., his associate in the work of instruction. Dr. Staughton, a man renowned for his pulpit eloquence, was at that time the Corresponding Secretary of the General Convention; and, a native of England, he was the friend and correspondent of Carey and Fuller, the originators of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Great Britain. The Seminary was opened in the winter of 1818-'19.

In 1819 a company of Baptists residing in the District of Columbia, consisting of the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, the Rev. Luther Rice, the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, and Enoch Reynolds, formed a "Literary Association" for the purpose of buying a lot of land, immediately adjoining the city of Washington and comprising 46½ acres, with the understanding that it should be held for the use of an educational establishment under the direction of the General Convention. They paid \$7,000 for the land, and among the contributors to this sum are found the names of John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, and John C. Calhoun (members at that time of President Monroe's Cabinet), together with thirty-two Members of Congress, and many among the leading citizens of Washington.

At the Third Triennial Convention, which met in Philadelphia on the 26th of April, 1820, the educational purposes of the body had so far matured as to call for an amendment of its Constitution. It now declared itself to be "the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions and other important objects relating to the Redeemer's Kingdom." A new clause was added to the Constitution, declaring that "when the Convention shall have located an institution for education purposes it shall be the duty of the

Board, under the direction of the Convention, and exclusively from education funds, to erect or procure suitable buildings for the accommodation of students, and to pursue such measures as may be found most conducive to the progress and prosperity of the institution." Power to appoint instructors in the different departments of education was at the same time vested in the Board.

At the same session, in adopting a report of its "Education Committee," the Convention pronounced in favor of ultimately establishing a seat of learning at Washington for the following reasons: (1) Because of its "National position"; (2) because there was no seat of higher learning there "under Protestant auspices," and (3) because such a seat "would come into no competition or rivalry" with similar institutions in the States. It was added: "The point which appears most eligible in the opinion of your Committee for the location of the institution is that which, for considerations of a like nature, has been selected by the councils of the Nation for the seat of the General Government."

A formal "plan" of the proposed institution was then adopted by the Convention, and a committee was appointed to procure, if possible, a charter from the Congress of the United States.

In February, 1821, during the Presidency of James Monroe, a charter was procured from Congress erecting "The Columbian College in the District of Columbia," for the "sole and exclusive purpose of educating youth in the English, learned and foreign languages, the liberal arts, sciences, and literature," with full power to confer all degrees "usually granted and conferred in colleges." The constituent Trustees named in the act of incorporation were Obadiah B. Brown, Luther Rice, Enoch Reynolds, Josiah Meigs, Spencer H. Cone, Daniel Brown, Return J. Meigs, Jr., Joseph Gibson, Joseph Cone, Thomas Corcoran, Burges Allison, Thomas Sewall, and Joseph Thaw. It was provided in the charter that the College should be under the management of a number of Trustees, "not exceeding thirty-one, to be elected triennially by the contributors to the College, qualified to vote, in such manner and

under such limitations and restrictions as may be provided by the ordinances of the College."

This last-named provision was made with reference to the triennial meetings of the General Convention, and with a distinct view to the placing of the institution under the direction of that body. Having thus assured the Christian control of the College, its founders affirmed the breadth of their aims and their respect for "soul liberty" by declaring, in the seventh clause of the charter, that "persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected Trustees, nor shall any person, either as President, Professor, Tutor or pupil, be refused admittance into said College, or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion."

As a matter of fact, other than Baptists were named in the constituent Board of Trustees, and, while a large majority of the Board have always been Baptists, other Christian communions have always been represented in that body. With a jealousy of corporate power, not peculiar in 1821, the Congress provided that the annual income of the College from its vested funds should not exceed \$25,000. We shall see that this restriction was removed by Congress in 1873.

The Board of Managers of the Convention, in their report for April, 1821, announced to "the Baptist Denomination of the United States" that a charter had been obtained "completely covering the education concerns" of the Convention, and that the Board, "*after attentive and mature consideration,*" had "*resolved, unanimously,* that it be recommended to the Trustees to accept the act of incorporation." At the same time the Board reported resolutions of thanks to the Hon. James Barbour and the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of the Senate, and to the Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, Hon. John Sargeant, and Hon. Henry Meigs, of the House of Representatives, for their "zeal and interest" in procuring the charter at the hands of Congress.

The first meeting of the constituent Board of Trustees of the College was held March 5, 1821. The charter was then formally accepted, and on the next day the Rev. O. B. Brown

was elected President of the Board, Enoch Reynolds, Secretary, and Luther Rice, Treasurer. In pursuance of instructions from the Convention, it was resolved that the College should be divided into two departments, the Classical and the Theological, and that the "Plan of Organization" framed by the General Convention should be adopted so far as might be consistent with the charter.

April 19, 1821, the Board of Trustees unanimously adopted the following ordinance:

"Whereas, This College has been originated virtually by the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions and other important objects relating to the Redeemer's Kingdom; and

"Whereas, The establishment and premises connected with it on College Hill, in the District of Columbia, belong properly to the said Convention, and it is deemed proper and essential that the direction and management of the said College be carried on, so far as the charter will admit, in conformity with the views and wishes of the Convention; and

"Whereas, The second section of the charter requires that 'the contributors to the said College,' by whom the Trustees shall be elected, must be 'qualified to vote in such manner and under such limitations and restrictions as may be provided by the ordinances of the College':

"Therefore, be it ordained and established:

"1. That the contributors qualified to vote for Trustees shall be the representatives of associated bodies contributing to the funds of the College, that is to say: Any society, church, association, or other religious body of the Baptist denomination, that shall contribute annually not less than \$50 to any of the purposes of education of the College, or not less than \$50 annually to any of the objects of the General Convention, designating at least \$5 of the same to the College, may constitute one 'contributor'; for \$100, or more, annually contributed to the same purposes in the same proportions as aforesaid, two 'contributors'; and for any additional sum of \$200 annually, [contributed], as aforesaid, an additional 'contributor'; and this ordinance shall remain unalterable without the consent of at least three-fourths of the whole number of the Trustees.

"2. That as to the 'limitations and restrictions' under which these 'contributors' shall vote for the Trustees, they [the contributors] shall elect them [the Trustees] out of a nomination furnished for the purpose by the General Conven-

tion, *provided* that said Convention shall furnish a nomination of at least fifty persons, triennially, on or before the first Monday in May; nor shall this ordinance be alterable without the concurrence of at least three-fourths of the whole number of the Trustees."

At the same date it was resolved that the Theological Department should be opened for the reception of students on the first Wednesday in September, 1821, and the Classical Department on the second Wednesday in January, 1822.

The Board of Managers of the Convention, in view of these proceedings, recommended that the land and premises held in trust for the purposes of the Convention should be conveyed by Obadiah B. Brown to the Trustees of the Columbian College, with an express reservation in the Deed of Conveyance of such part or parts of the same as may, in the mutual judgment of the General Convention, with its Board and the Trustees and Faculty of the said College, "conduce to the promotion of the great objects the Convention embraces." It was further resolved that the measures already pursued by the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College "have the cordial approbation of this Board."

The Board of Trustees had already nominated the Rev. Dr. William Staughton as President of the College and Professor of Oratory and Belles-Lettres, as also of Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical History; the Rev. Ira Chase, A. M., as Professor of Ethics, Logic, and Mental Philosophy, and the Rev. Alva Woods, A. M., as Professor of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy, with a distribution of each professor's work in the two departments of the College.

These nominations were formally reported to the Board of Managers of the Convention for approval, were so approved, and were then finally re-affirmed by the Board of Trustees on the 16th of May, 1821.

It was also ordained by the Trustees that all officers of the College should be elected for a term of three years, that the *personnel* of the Faculty might always be subject to triennial revision by the General Convention.

It was further ordered that the curriculum of the College should be of an "elevated character" in the number and

scope of its studies, and "should not fall below the standard of instruction in institutions holding a distinguished rank among American colleges." It was ordered, however, that the requirements for admission to the Theological Department should not, in all cases, include a classical training.

The first circular of the College was issued June 27, 1821. It bore on its forefront the following statement: "This institution, originated by the Baptist General Convention, but of National locality, consideration, and benefit, is founded on the most liberal principles." In affirmance of this statement, the language of the 7th clause in the charter was textually recited. The circular contained a warm endorsement of the College by President Monroe, who laid special emphasis on its National position and relations "if it should hereafter receive the proper encouragement." Members of the Cabinet, especially John Quincy Adams, Smith Thompson, Return J. Meigs (a constituent Trustee), John C. Calhoun, William Wirt, and John McLean, joined in this expression of sympathy. To this followed a declaration made by the Professors of Andover Theological Seminary (Doctors E. Porter, Leonard Woods, and Moses Stuart), to the effect that they considered the establishment of the Columbian College "as an event of great importance, and as likely to be of extensive and lasting utility to the best interest of men."

Attention is invited to these statements as indicating the broad aims of the men who founded the Columbian College.

The Board of Managers of the General Convention having recommended that agents should be sent to England and other parts of Europe in order to investigate the best methods of higher education, as also to solicit funds, books, etc., for the College, the Trustees commissioned Prof. Alva Woods, of the College, and Prof. James M. Staughton (son of President Staughton), of the Medical School, to go abroad for this purpose. Prof. Woods visited the seats of higher learning at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paris, Geneva, Genoa, Milan, Florence, Bologna, Pavia, Verona, Venice, Rome, and Naples, gathering useful hints and, in England, making collections for the benefit of the College. Among

eminent Englishmen who thus contributed to the founding of the College (subscribing £50 or less) were the Chancellor of the Exchequer (the Right Honorable Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley), the Bishop of Durham* (the venerable and evangelical Dr. Shuté Barrington, previously Bishop of Llandaff and of Salisbury), Joseph John Gurney (philanthropist), Alexander Baring (afterwards Lord Ashburton, who negotiated with Daniel Webster the Ashburton Treaty of 1842), William Wilberforce (philanthropist), Sir James Mackintosh (author and statesman), Joseph Butterworth (son of a Baptist minister in Coventry, Member of Parliament, co-founder of British and Foreign Bible Society and Treasurer of Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society), Dr. Olinthus Gregory (biographer of Robert Hall and Professor in Woolwich College), Thomas Babington (uncle of Lord Macaulay), the Rev. Rowland Hill, (popular preacher), Dr. Edward Bickersteth (devotional author), Dr. Adam Clarke (Wesleyan divine, linguist, commentator on the Bible), John Rippon, D. D. (Baptist minister and hymnologist), the Rev. Joseph Ivimey (Baptist minister and biographer of Bunyan, Milton, and Kiffin), Hannah More† (the popular authoress), and many others of distinction in church and state. The Hon. Richard Rush, at that time United States Minister in London, subscribed to the funds of the College and afterwards became one of its Trustees.

June 30, 1821, it was resolved to establish a Preparatory School (the suggestion came originally from the Board of Managers of the General Convention), which should be strictly a fitting school for the College, the study of Latin being made obligatory on all its pupils.

November 15, 1821, the scheme of a Medical School was projected, and a few days afterwards it was decided that a Law School should be established "at no distant day."

Dr. Judson, writing to Luther Rice under date of February

* It is pleasant to know that a successor of Bishop Joseph Butler in the see of Durham was among the original benefactors of the Columbian College.

† Hannah More's interest in the College was probably inspired by her interest in the Judsons and the Burman Mission. In 1822 we find her writing in one of her letters, "I have just, through Mr. Butterworth, sent a trifling help to that wonderful Mrs. Judson towards redeeming two or three more little Burman slaves." *Life of Hannah More*, Vol. 2, p. 354.

6, 1822, expressed a "full concurrence with his (Rice's) views and wishes in regard to the new College."

It was ordered that provision should be made for the pursuit of advanced studies. Luther Rice as early as 1822 projected the establishment of a "Philosophical Department" for the culture and encouragement of such studies, and this measure was formally approved by the Convention at its session of 1823. A circular was addressed by the College to all military and naval officers of the United States, invoking their assistance in collecting illustrative materials and specimens for the use of the institution. The National character of the College, and the "university" range of its proposed studies, *were thus emphasized at the beginning of the enterprise.*

The triennial Convention of 1820, with a special reference to its "education concerns," had resolved to hold its next session in Washington. It met in that city on April 30, 1823. A regular committee was then appointed "on the concerns of the Columbian College," and the Convention adopted a resolution declaring that it regarded "with great interest and satisfaction the rising prosperity of the institution." At the same time, it approved the Faculty, and recommended its members for re-election. In conformity with the provision made by the Trustees of the College, a list of fifty names was submitted from which Trustees might be elected for the next three years, and the first triennial election for this purpose was duly held, under the ordinances of the College, on the 5th of May, 1823, when forty-five "contributors," representing Baptist Missionary and Education Societies in all parts of the United States, participated in the election, either in person by representative delegates, or by proxy.

In 1824 a memorial was addressed by the Trustees to Congress, soliciting National aid in the endowment of the College. In support of such National aid, the Board of Trustees invited the attention of Congress to the fact that though the College had been "originated by the Baptist General Convention," it was meant to be of "National locality, consideration, and benefit," and was founded "on the most liberal principles." In evidence of this latter fact the terms of the 7th clause in the charter were expressly cited.

The Committee of the Senate to whom the memorial was referred, through its Chairman, the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, reported, on the 19th of April, 1824, in favor of giving aid to the College from the proceeds of lands belonging to the Government in the District of Columbia. Referring to the founders of the College the Committee said: "Their efforts were crowned with distinguished success. One individual in particular (and it is but an act of justice that he should be named), the Rev. Luther Rice, with an unwearied industry and an unyielding perseverance which prompted him to traverse every part of the Union in aid of this beneficent object, contributed principally to that success." The report was not acted upon at that session of Congress.

The initiative taken by the friends of the Columbian College in establishing a Medical School as a department of the institution soon received "the flattery of imitation." A few citizens of Washington, comprising some physicians in their number, petitioned Congress in 1824 for the charter of a new Medical College. As the ground of their petition they said: "At Washington exists the great inter-communion of this vast country. It is here that science and intelligence can most readily converge and can again most readily be radiated to every section of our Union."

As these were precisely the considerations which had induced the founders of the Columbian College to establish *their* Medical School at the metropolis of the Nation, the Columbian Medical Faculty, by a counter-memorial to Congress, mildly resented this attempted intrusion on their destined enterprise. In doing so, the Faculty stated that the requirements fixed for graduation in the Medical School of the Columbian College "were the highest in the country." Thus early did this School establish the rigorous standard it has steadily maintained.

The first Commencement of the College was held on the 15th of December, 1824, the President of the United States, the Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Navy, leading members from both Houses of Congress, and General Lafayette being present at the exercises.

At a later hour on the same day a formal address of wel-

come was made to General Lafayette by the President of the College, after which the General and his suite, the Secretary of State (John Quincy Adams), the Secretary of War (John C. Calhoun), the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Henry Clay), and other distinguished citizens dined with the Faculty and Board of Trustees at the house of President Staughton.

The second Commencement of the College was held on the 21st of December, 1825, and was attended by the President of the United States (John Quincy Adams), the Vice-President (John C. Calhoun), all the members of the Cabinet (Henry Clay, Richard Rush, James Barbour, Samuel L. Southard, and John McLean), and many members of both Houses of Congress. James Barbour and John McLean afterwards became active Trustees of the College.

On the 3rd of February, 1826, a Law School was organized, and the Hon. William Cranch, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the United States, and the Hon. William Thomas Carroll, afterwards Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, were appointed Professors in the School. The School was organized, but had only a short-lived existence at that date.

At the triennial meeting of the General Convention, which met in New York city on April 26, 1826, it was found that the College was in a great state of embarrassment because of debts imprudently contracted in its equipment and management. Members of the Faculty appeared among the delegates to make complaint of its financial direction. The business methods of Luther Rice were openly censured, and a committee was appointed to examine his conduct and his accounts. The committee found "imprudences" in his financial management but no impeachment of his probity. The Convention formally disavowed all responsibility for the debts of the College, and after nominating fifty candidates for the office of Trustees, solemnly resolved that "the Board of Trustees be requested so to alter the ordinances of the College as to place the power of nomination in some other body than the Convention, taking due care to preserve to the Baptist denomination the effective control of the institution."

A special meeting of the friends of the College, composed of members of the Convention, was called to meet apart from its regular sessions, in order to concert measures of relief for the institution. This "Education Convention," for so it was named, adopted a series of resolutions declaring that its members took "unabated interest" in the College; that "its financial concerns must be put in such a state and managed in such a manner as to secure public confidence"; that a committee of five, consisting of the Rev. Robert B. Semple, D. D., of Virginia, the Rev. Lucius Bolles, D. D., of Massachusetts, the Rev. Elon Galusha, of New York, the Rev. William T. Brantly, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Alexander Thompson, of the same State, should be appointed as an "advisory committee" to direct the financial concerns of the College; that "retrenchment" should be practised by the Board of Trustees; that \$50,000 should be raised for the immediate relief of the College; that the Rev. Elon Galusha should be appointed Treasurer, and that Luther Rice, resigning the office of Treasurer and Trustee, should be continued as Agent, to make collections for the benefit of the College. The new Board of Trustees elected in May, 1826, loyally accepted all these suggestions. Luther Rice resigned the post of Treasurer, and the Rev. Elon Galusha was appointed in his place. These changes of base in the operations of the College were not made without some friction. A small minority in the Board of Trustees sympathized with the animadversions made upon the financial management of Luther Rice, and withdrew in a body from the Board in 1827. The Rev. Baron Stow made some publications on the subject which were deemed offensive by Mr. Rice and his friends. Mr. Rice published a frank and manly reply to these inculpations, and continued his arduous labors in behalf of the College without bating a jot in his assiduity. Whatever may have been truly or falsely said in impeachment of his "business methods," it is impossible to review his conduct, at this crisis, without admiration for his meekness and respect for his Christian character. At a later date, Baron Stow apologized for the severity of his criticisms, and a public reconciliation was effected between him and Mr. Rice.

The indebtedness of the College at this date, March 6, 1827, was reported at \$125,689. The available assets were estimated at \$87,006. The students of the College were meditating the expediency of withdrawing in a body from the institution. To add to the complications, President Staughton and the entire Faculty resigned in disgust on the 21st of April, 1827. The Board of Trustees solemnly resolved in this emergency to stand by the College and to make an appeal to the Baptists of the United States. On the 9th of May, 1827, a suspension of College exercises was declared from May 1, 1827, to the second Wednesday in September following. All the property of the College was conveyed to trustees, to be held for the benefit of the College creditors.

On the 30th of June, 1827, the Rev. Robert B. Semple D. D., was elected General Agent of the College, to preside over its finances; he was also appointed President of the Board of Trustees.

On August 28, 1827, the Rev. Daniel H. Barnes, of New York city, was elected President of the College. He accepted the offer with the following provisos: that he should have the right of remodelling the existing statutes of the College; that all members of the Faculty should be appointed with his advice and consent; that he should be clothed with the same authority as the President of Union College (N. Y.) in cases of discipline; and that his salary should be secured by personal pledges for a term of ten years.

Several of these suggestions were aimed at obvious defects in the administration of the College. The Trustees had tied the hands of the Faculty, in all matters of discipline, and the Faculty, called to serve two masters, the Board of Trustees and the General Convention, was inclined to hold to the latter and to despise the former.

The Board declined to accept the frank conditions specified by Mr. Barnes, and so his election fell to the ground.

Meanwhile the efforts of the Board to resuscitate the College were pushed with vigor. Among the agents appointed to make collections were the Rev. Archibald Maclay, of New York; the Rev. Wm. T. Brantly, of Philadelphia; the Rev.

Eli Ball, Rev. John Kerr, Rev. A. W. Clopton, Rev. Robert Ryland, and Rev. Noah Davis, of Virginia; the Rev. James E. Welch, of New Jersey; the Rev. Adiel Sherwood, of Georgia, and others.

The College was unable to resume its sessions at the date fixed for its reopening, but the Medical School suffered no interruption of its sessions during this trying interim.

At the close of the year 1827 the College authorities effected a settlement with their creditors—the latter unanimously agreeing to abate 35 per cent. from the sums due to them. In this way John Quincy Adams, who, in its time of greatest need, had lent \$18,000 to the College, became again one of its liberal benefactors.

The exercises of the College were resumed in the early part of the year 1828.

The Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., of Maine, was elected President, and accepted the appointment on the 20th of June in that year.

It has been seen that the General Convention, at its session of 1826, had resolved that it would discontinue in future the custom of submitting nominations for the Board of Trustees. In view of this decision, the Board of Trustees adopted the following preamble and resolution on the 10th of September, 1828:

Whereas, It appears to the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College, upon the most mature consideration, that the existence and preservation of the College are ascribable to the patronage of the Baptist denomination, and that the General Convention, meeting triennially, is the most direct representative of that denomination; and

Whereas, It is obvious that such an institution as the Columbian College can not prosper without extensive patronage; and

“Whereas, The patronage of any religious denomination can not be so well concentrated as through some representative body: Therefore, be it

“Resolved, That it is the earnest request of this Board that the said Convention, at their next session in Philadelphia, do again nominate the number of at least fifty persons, required as heretofore, and transmit the same to Washington, in order to have a legal choice of Trustees by the contributors, and that

said Convention be further requested either themselves to retain the powers of said nomination in future, or to take steps to have an Education Convention organized for this purpose, or any other [steps] tending to the prosperity of the College and the general interests of education."

The General Convention responded favorably to this appeal, and the new Board of Trustees elected in May, 1828, was chosen from nominations made by that body.

Under date of December 10, 1829, the Board of Trustees published a review of the history of the College with a detailed exhibit of its financial situation. The circular closed with the following words:

"Will you renew your exertions for the rescue of this long depressed and afflicted institution? Will you not exercise a little more patience and liberality in aiding to a complete relief, an object which has so long agitated your best feelings and called forth your ardent prayers? After paying more than three times the amount of the present debt, will you permit the College to sink under the comparatively small pressure of the existing demand? . . . Benevolence and charity forbid it. Reason and good faith forbid it. The love of your offspring, the respect due to the character and standing of your denomination, the love of our country, and the love of our Divine Master forbid the calamitous result."

On the 3d of February, 1831, the Board of Trustees was called to mourn the loss of its honored President, the efficient General Agent of the College, the Rev. Robert B. Semple, D.D.

In May, 1832, a new Board of Trustees was elected under the auspices and on the nomination of the General Convention.

July 14, 1832, Congress makes a grant of \$25,000 to the College in Washington city lots.

In December, 1832, the Rev. Abner W. Clopton, of Virginia, was appointed General Agent of the College, but early in the course of the following year he was surprised by death in the midst of his zealous, efficient, and successful labors.

In May, 1835, a new Board of Trustees was regularly elected. The Rev. A. M. Poindexter, of Virginia, and Rev. Adiel Sherwood, of Georgia, were appointed Financial Agents of the College, and the Rev. Luther Rice, who had intermitted his labors in behalf of the College, was again commissioned to make collections for its benefit.

The death of Mr. Rice was announced to the Board of Trustees at its meeting held on the 9th of November, 1836. He died in South Carolina on the 25th of September, 1836. In his last words he directed that his "horse and sulky" should be sold, and the proceeds sent to the Treasurer of the Columbian College. He records in a letter that it was his habit to appropriate a part of the third Monday in every month to special prayer for the Columbian College and for the revival of religion in Washington. In the tribute paid to his memory by the Board of Trustees it was gratefully recognized that the College was "mainly indebted for its existence to his generous and laborious efforts," and that in the days of its "deepest adversity" it had been "sustained by his unwearied and persevering assiduity more than by any other means." It was added: "No discouragement could ever damp his zeal, no opposition could allay his ardor for its prosperity." Resolutions of respect for his memory were adopted and the President of the College was requested to deliver an obituary discourse in honor of his life, character, and services. At the time of his death Luther Rice was a member of the First Baptist Church of Washington, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stakely is now pastor. This church, alike in its Faculty and its Board of Trustees, has always been closely connected with the Columbian College.

In May, 1838, and in May, 1841, a new Board of Trustees was regularly elected.

In August, 1841, Dr. Chapin resigned the Presidency. He labored faithfully and efficiently for the College during the period in which it touched the nadir of its financial depression.

On the 9th of March, 1842, the Board of Trustees was able to announce that provision had been made for the release of the College from all its indebtedness. It was ordered that in commemoration of this "important event" appropriate religious services should be held in the College Chapel on the 24th of March, 1842, when solemn thanksgivings were offered for this "saving mercy."

In October, 1843, the Rev. Jeremiah S. Bacon, D. D., of Virginia, was elected President.

In May, 1844, a new Board was regularly elected under the auspices of the General Convention.

At a meeting of the Baptist General Convention, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 21st of May, 1846, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention relinquish all right, title, and interest which they may have to the real estate or any other property belonging to, or in the possession of, the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, and that the Treasurer, Herman Lincoln, or, in the case of his absence or disability, the Assistant Treasurer, Richard E. Eddy, be authorized and directed to execute such legal instrument, and to affix the seal of this corporation thereto, as may be necessary and proper to convey all such right, title, and interest as is now vested, or may hereafter vest, in this Convention in and to said property, to the said Columbian College in the District of Columbia."

This resolution having been reported to the Board of Trustees at a meeting held on the 4th of June, 1846, the President of the College was directed to procure from the Rev. O. B. Brown a deed "conveying a full title, in fee, of the College premises to the Board of Trustees."

The transfer was made accordingly.

It is to be noted that the General Convention as assembled in its triennial session of 1844, had adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the last Wednesday in April, 1847, but, meanwhile, because of differences on the subject of slavery arising in the Board of Managers, it was dissolved, and separate missionary organizations were formed by Baptists at the North and at the South.

In view of this fact, the Board of Trustees of the College, at a meeting held on the 22d of April, 1847, enacted that the Board of Trustees should continue to be elected triennially, as heretofore, under the ordinances governing such elections, "save and except" in the matter of the nominations previously required to be made by the General Convention. That is, the existing "contributors" were now notified, by public advertisement made in the newspapers of Washington, to assemble in that city, personally or by proxy, on the third day of May, 1847, for the purpose of electing a new Board. A

committee was appointed to superintend the election and count the ballots. The election was duly held, and the existing Board of Trustees was re-elected, with a very few changes only.

From 1844 to 1846 the authorities of the College, at the request of the authorities of the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute, at Madison, N. Y. (now Colgate University), conferred upon certified graduates of that institution the degrees of A. B. and A. M. During those years the Madison Institute was not vested with charter rights, and as an act of courtesy, the Columbian College adopted its graduates.

In April, 1847, the Medical College, by authority of the Board of Trustees, assumed the title of "The National Medical College, Medical Department of the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia."

On May 21, 1847, a new Board of Trustees was elected for the term of three years—173 "contributors" voting either in person or by proxy.

December 14, 1847, John Withers, of Alexandria, Va., made a donation of \$5,000 towards the relief of the College. It was the beginning of a long series of benefactions which make his name fragrant in the annals of the institution.

March 17, 1848, the Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., of Worcester, Mass., founded the Davis prize for elocution.

At the meeting of the Board in July 12, 1848, it was announced that the donations of John Withers had now reached the sum of \$11,000 and that the Rev. A. M. Poindexter, agent of the College, had received subscriptions for its benefit to the amount of \$25,413.

In May, 1850, a new Board of Trustees was regularly elected.

On the 15th of June, 1852, Dr. Bacon tendered his resignation of the Presidency, accompanying it with an able review of the history of the College during his administration. He traced minutely the injurious effect of the Baptist scission on the subsequent fortunes of the College. At the urgent request of the Board Dr. Bacon withdrew his resignation.

On the 14th of July, 1852, the ordinances governing the triennial election of Trustees were so amended as to provide that "individual contributors" should have a vote for every

fifty dollars contributed to the funds of the College, provided that no "individual contributor" should have more than ten votes. Previously the right of suffrage in the election of Trustees had been confined to representatives named for this purpose by churches and by missionary or education societies in organic connection with the Baptist denomination, and whose right was authenticated by such societies on the basis of contributions made to the College or the Convention.

May 12, 1853, a new Board was elected under the amended ordinances.

July 13, 1853, a three years' course of Scientific Study, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, was authorized in addition to the regular A. B. course.

July 12, 1854, Dr. Bacon renewed his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

June 24, 1855, the Rev. J. G. Binney, D. D., of Augusta, Ga., was elected President. He agreed to accept the office for a term of three years only, and a number of free scholarships, running for three years, were at this time founded by friends of the College.

May 12, 1856, a new Board of Trustees was elected.

September 1, 1858, Dr. Binney resigned, in order to resume his missionary labors in Burma. The College was strengthened under his firm administration.

February 23, 1859, the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of Washington, D. C., was elected President.

May 13, 1859, a new Board of Trustees was elected.

In April, 1861, the students from the South, on the outbreak of the civil war, left in a body. Soon afterward the Government occupied the College building as a military hospital, in virtue of a contract made with the Board of Trustees. The College exercises were continued without interruption during the whole war.

May, 1862, new Board of Trustees elected.

July 9, 1862, a Law School was ordered to be established as a department of the College. Joseph Henry, the illustrious Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, was Chairman of the

Committee which reported in favor of this new department.

April 23, 1865, it was ordered that the ordinances governing the elections for Trustees should be so amended as to provide that "associated bodies" should have votes in proportion to their contributions, with the same "limitations and restrictions" as were applied to "individual contributors"—that is, that no associated body should have more than ten votes.

May 10, 1865, new Board of Trustees elected. Only one "associated body" (the First Baptist Church, of Washington), participated in this election. All the other voters were "individual contributors."

July 12, 1865, Mr. W. W. Corcoran presented a Medical College building to the Board, valued at \$30,000.

May 15, 1868, new Board elected.

July 8, 1868, a course of Theological Studies was provided.

February 12, 1869, the Hon. Amos Kendall founded the Kendall scholarship.

November 30, 1869, W. W. Corcoran elected President of the Board *vice* Hon. Amos Kendall, deceased.

May 5, 1871, new Board elected.

July 12, 1871, a comprehensive scheme of collegiate reconstruction, embracing an amendment of the College charter, was adopted by the Board.

July 22, 1871, Dr. Samson resigned the Presidency. He had tendered his resignation more than a year previously, but the Board declined to accept it. In now accepting it the Board assured him of "their sincere respect, warm affection, and hearty desire for his health and happiness." He had governed the College during a time of unexampled storm and pressure, and had lengthened its cords as well as strengthened its stakes. The Law School was first successfully established during his administration.

At the same date with Dr. Samson's resignation a committee was appointed to offer the Presidency to Dr. James C. Welling, Professor of Belles-Lettres in Princeton College.

July 25, 1871, Act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia was passed "for the relief of the Colum-

bian College," and so amending its charter as to provide that the Board of Trustees elected in May last "should constitute the corporation of said College until their successors in office should be chosen and qualified as hereinafter provided;" that the "said Trustees should meet in the city of Washington on the 25th day of June, 1872, for the purpose of electing thirteen Trustees and thirteen Overseers who shall, upon their election, constitute the College corporation"; that the Trustees should be "residents of the District of Columbia," and that the said Trustees and Overseers should have power, at each annual meeting of the corporation, to fill all vacancies in either of these Boards, to establish ordinances, to elect professors, etc. That is, the Board was empowered to become a self-perpetuating body.

August 10, 1871, James C. Welling accepted the Presidency.

June 25, 1872, the Board of thirty-one Trustees chosen at the last triennial election met this day in Washington, with a full attendance, and, after discussion, *unanimously* accepted the amended charter provided by act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, and thereupon proceeded to reconstruct the corporation in accordance with that act by electing thirteen Trustees and thirteen Overseers. The *personnel* of the corporation remained unchanged in this reconstruction, save that it was reduced from thirty-one to twenty-six in the number of its members, and that it was redistributed into two distinct but coöperative branches.

October 7, 1872, President Welling recommended immediate measures for raising a "Permanent Endowment Fund" of \$250,000.

December 18, 1872, Mr. Corcoran proposed to give the "Trinidad estate" (152 acres), immediately adjoining the city of Washington, as his contribution to the permanent endowment of the College.

January 27, 1873, the Trustees were authorized by the corporation to sell the property on College Hill and to locate all departments of the College in the heart of Washington.

March 3, 1873, Act of Congress was passed, supplemental to

the organic Act of 1821, confirming and approving the Act of the Legislative Assembly of July 25, 1871; removing the restriction placed by the organic Act on the annual income of the College from its vested funds; creating the President of the Faculty, *ex-officio*, a member of the Board of Trustees; authorizing the corporation to increase the number of its Trustees and the number of its Overseers to twenty-one of each; and providing that the corporation shall hereafter "be known and called by the name of THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY."

It should be added that this supplemental act was passed by Congress in pursuance of a request from the Board of Trustees and Overseers.

March 31, 1873, the corporation this day unanimously accepted the supplemental act of Congress, of March 3, 1873, and took measures to amend its ordinances accordingly.

May 24, 1873, grand banquet given by the corporation at Wormley's Hotel in celebration of the new charter granted by Congress, and in promotion of the new University movement. The banquet was attended by President Grant and members of his Cabinet; by distinguished members of the Diplomatic Corps; by officers of the Army and Navy, and by eminent invited guests from different parts of the country. In responding to the first toast, "The Columbian University," the President of the Faculties explained at length the reason and ground of the new university movement, considered in its relation to Washington as a great educational centre;* the Attorney-General of the United States (the Hon. George H. Williams) spoke for "the Law side of the University"; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, spoke for "Science," avowing his hearty sympathy with the Columbian University; Charles Astor Bristed spoke for "the Classics"; the Hon. William Beach Lawrence, LL. D., D. C. L., for "the Gladsome Light of Jurisprudence," and the Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, for the "Communion of Scholars in the Republic of Letters."

December 17, 1873, gift of valuable objects of art made to the University by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Stone, of Washington.

*A report of the speech may be found in the Washington *Evening Star* of May 25th, 1873

June 17, 1874, the Rev. James B. Simmons, D. D., invited to assist in raising \$100,000 required as the condition of receiving the "Trinidad estate," proffered by Mr. Corcoran.

January, 4, 1875, announcement made to the corporation that the sum of \$100,000, and more, had been subscribed toward the permanent endowment fund.

January 28, 1875, "Trinidad" provisionally conveyed to the University by Mr. Corcoran.

June 27, 1876, ordered that the annual report of the Treasurer on the finances of the University shall hereafter be printed, and sent to each member of the corporation one week in advance of each annual meeting.

September 10, 1877, Prof. William Ruggles, LL. D., for fifty-five years a faithful and honored professor of the College and University, dies at Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey.

June 11, 1879, Corporation resolved to remove the Academic Department of the University into the heart of Washington so soon as practicable.

June 18, 1881, a committee of five Trustees and Overseers, of which the President of the Faculties was chairman, appointed by the corporation to digest the plan of a Scientific School in connection with the University.

October 15, 1881, the lamented death of the Hon. William Stickney, Secretary and Treasurer of the University, announced to the Board. Robert C. Fox, Esq., elected as his successor.

April 12, 1882, Corporation resolves to purchase ground at the corner of Fifteenth and H Streets, in Washington, as the site of the new University building.

June 7, 1882, a new Preparatory School building authorized to be erected apart from the University building.

March 14, 1883, grounds on College Hill, comprising 596,938 square feet, sold for \$87,500.

June 18, 1883, plan of new University building submitted by the Building Committee (Messrs. Welling, Fox, and Mattingly), and approved by the Board. Mr. Corcoran contributes \$30,000 towards the erection of the new building.

September 19, 1883, James E. Fitch, Esq., establishes the Willie E. Fitch prize in the Scientific School.

March 11, 1884, entertainment given by the corporation at Wormley's Hotel, in announcement of the new University plans. Speeches by President Welling, the Hon. John D. Long, Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, Hon. John M. Gregory, and Prof. Simon Newcomb.

June 16, 1884, the plan of the Corcoran Scientific School approved by the corporation.

September 17, 1884, Prof. O. T. Mason, after twenty-three years' honorable service as Principal of the Preparatory School, resigns that position. Prof. Andrew P. Montague appointed as his successor.

October 1, 1884, the Corcoran Scientific School inaugurated. Opening address delivered by the Hon. John W. Powell, LL. D.

October 8, 1884, the new Lecture Hall of the Law School formally dedicated at the beginning of the new scholastic year. Dedicatory address delivered by the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, LL. D., Solicitor-General of the United States.

December 17, 1884, Mrs. Jeannie K. Stickney establishes the "Stickney alcove" in the Library, in honor of the late Hon. William Stickney.

March 15, 1885, the "Admiral Powell Scholarships" established on the foundation of a bequest made to the University by Admiral Levin M. Powell.

March 18, 1885, "Trinidad" sold for \$105,000, from which \$20,000 were deducted to remove a cloud discovered on the title.

June 15, 1885, Mr. Corcoran gives to the University a lot of ground in the rear of the Medical College building, with a view to the eventual extension of that building.

June 14, 1886, Mr. Corcoran gives \$25,000 to the Corcoran Endowment Fund, and presents a valuable painting ("The Boys of Boston") to the Preparatory School.

June 1, 1887, the sum of \$10,000 lent by the corporation to the Medical College Faculty, with provision made for annual interest thereon, and for a sinking fund to extinguish the debt.

October, 1887, the Dental College established in connection with the Medical College of the University.

February 21, 1888, the Hon. Andrew D. White begins his public lecture course in the Hall of the University on the Causes of the French Revolution.

February 24, 1888, the University is called to mourn the death of William W. Corcoran, the honored and beloved President of the corporation.

February 27, 1888, members of the corporation met, and, after passing resolutions of affectionate respect for Mr. Corcoran's memory as a man, as a philanthropist, and as a benefactor of the University, adjourned to attend his funeral in a body. In all future time the name of Mr. Corcoran must be *clarum et venerabile* in the annals of the University. He gave to the institution its first tower of strength, in the shape of a small but solid endowment.

March 14, 1888, free public lectures in German established by the Faculty of the College under the auspices of the University.

May 17, 1888, the American Baptist Education Society formed in the city of Washington.

December 27, 1888, the wants and opportunities of the Columbian University, as a great National seat of learning, brought by President Welling to the notice of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Education Society. Messrs. Frank M. Ellis, D. D.; Prof. W. R. Harper, George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D.; H. L. Morehouse, D. D., and A. C. Osborn, D. D., appointed a committee to report on the subject.

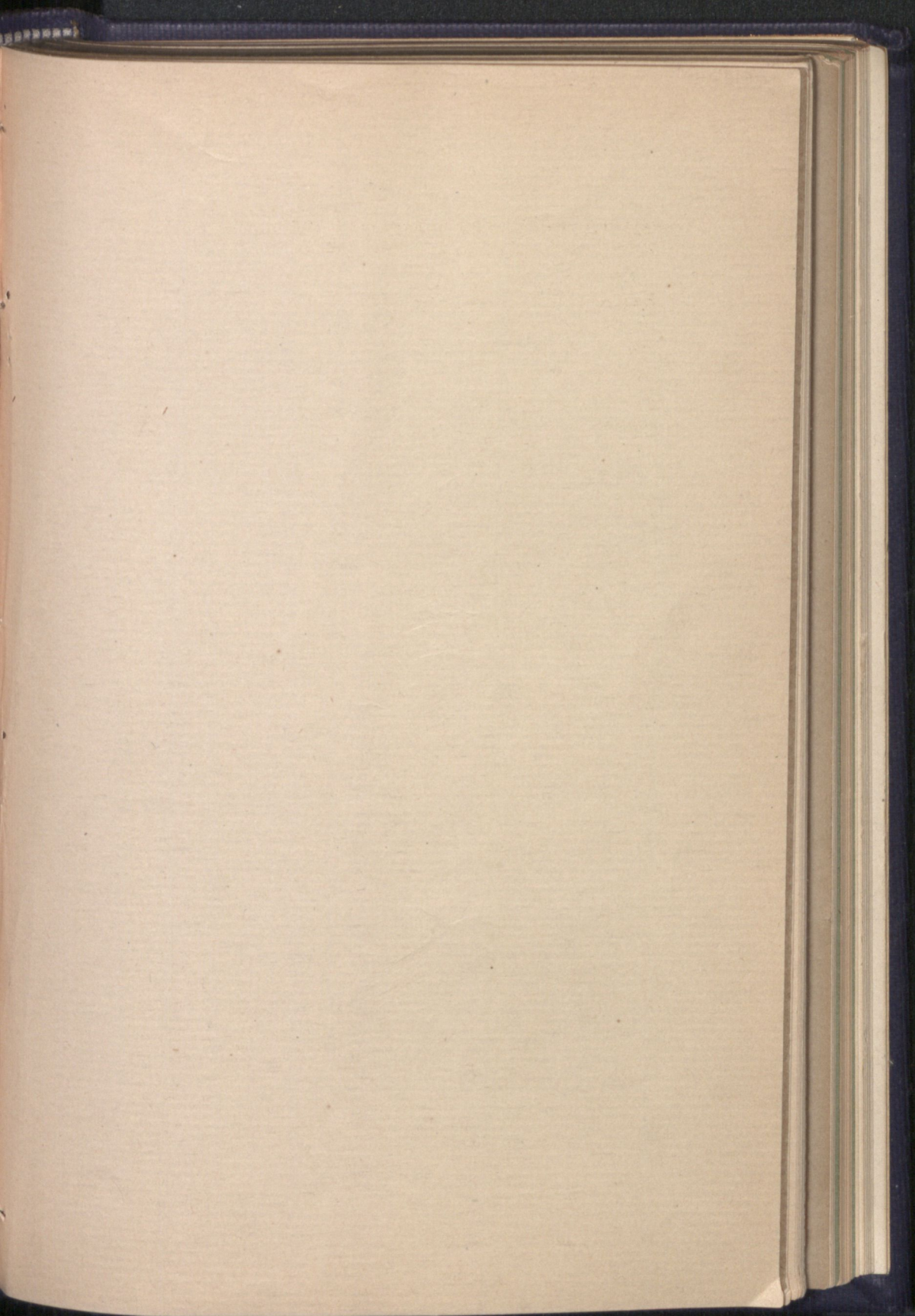
February 1, 1889, public lecture course in French and German for the year begins.

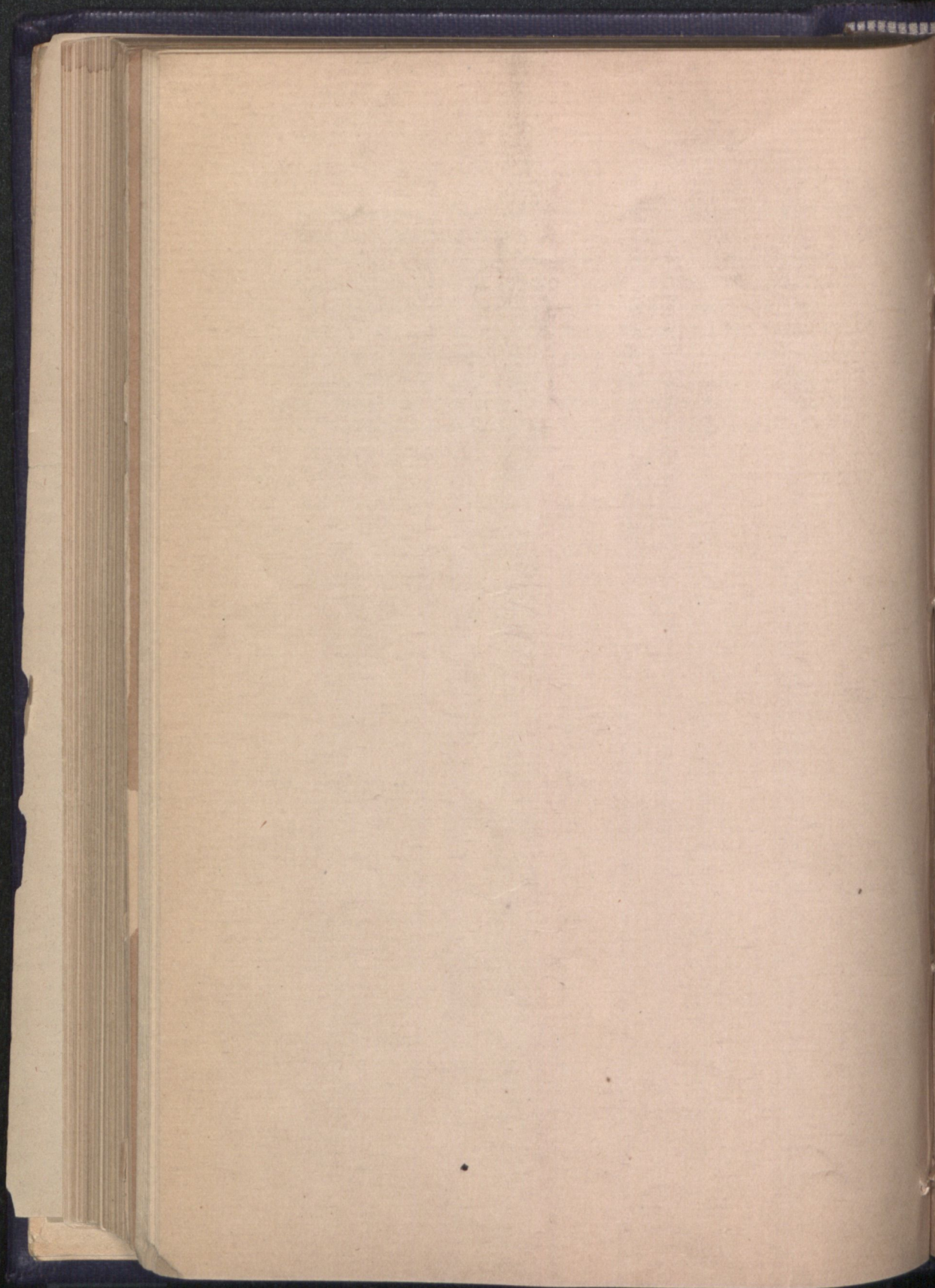
March 8, 1889, public lecture course in English begins. Subject: The Emotions—their Natural History, their place in Greek, Roman, English, and French literature, in Mystery plays, in Art, in Music, and in Mental Evolution—in all, nine lectures.

May 18, 1889, Committee of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Education Society submits its report to the Board on the educational opportunities and advantages offered to the Columbian University by its site in Washington. The

report made a special order for an adjourned meeting in the month of October, 1889.

October 2, 1889, the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Education Society adopts the report of its committee on the Columbian University, in which report, after a statement of facts recapitulated under fifteen distinct heads, the opinion is "unhesitatingly" expressed that "the effort of the Trustees and Overseers of the University to secure an adequate endowment of the institution should be, and is, commended to the favorable consideration of the denomination."





Robert M. Hart, Ed.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY:

Please return

NOTES ON ITS RELATIONS

TO THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON

CONSIDERED AS THE SEAT

OF

A NATIONAL BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

BY

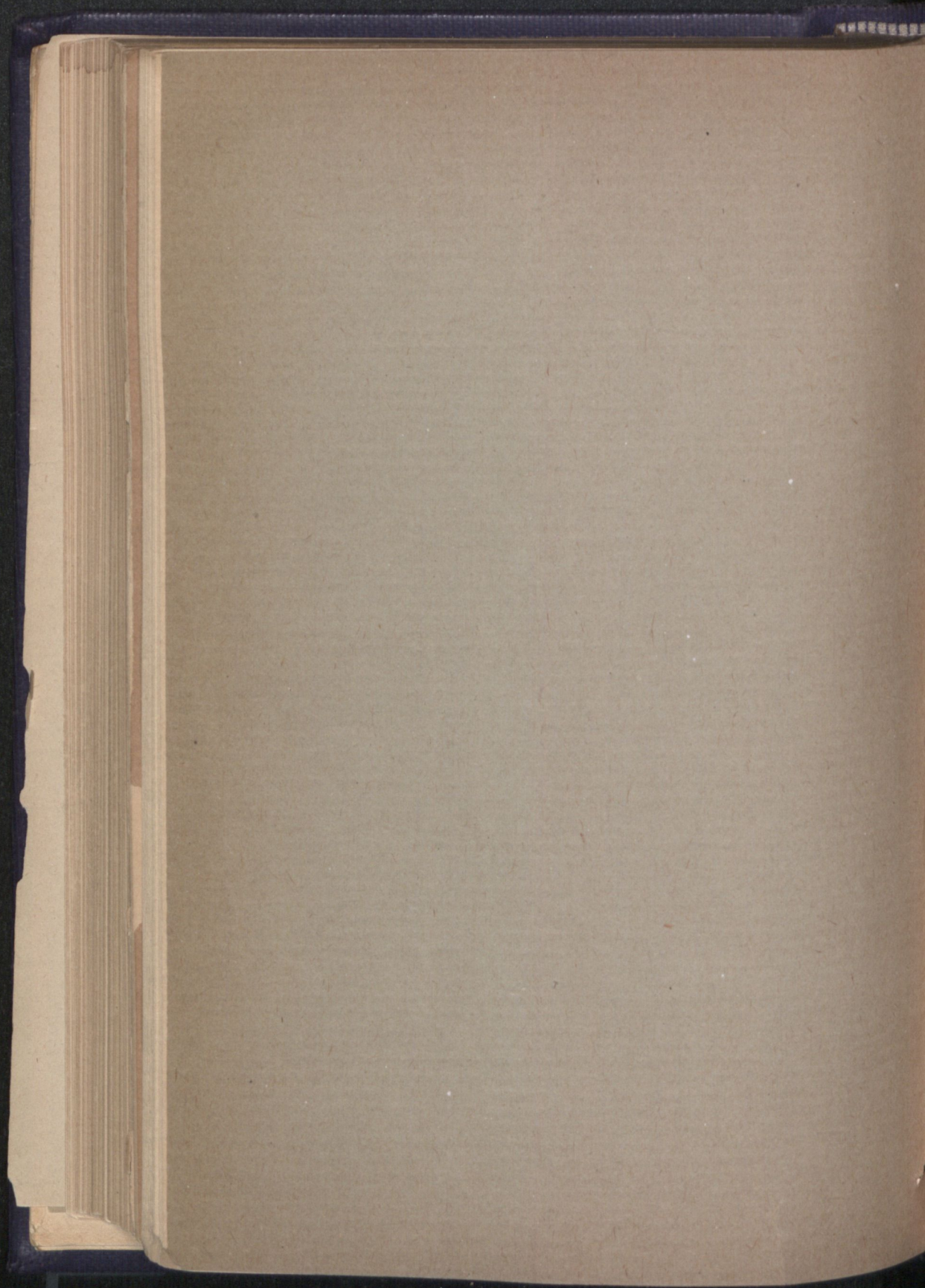
JAMES C. WELLING,

PRESIDENT OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON:

GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

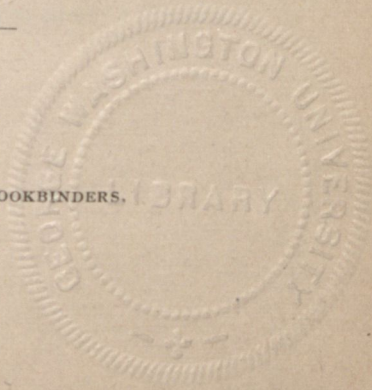
1889.



THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY:
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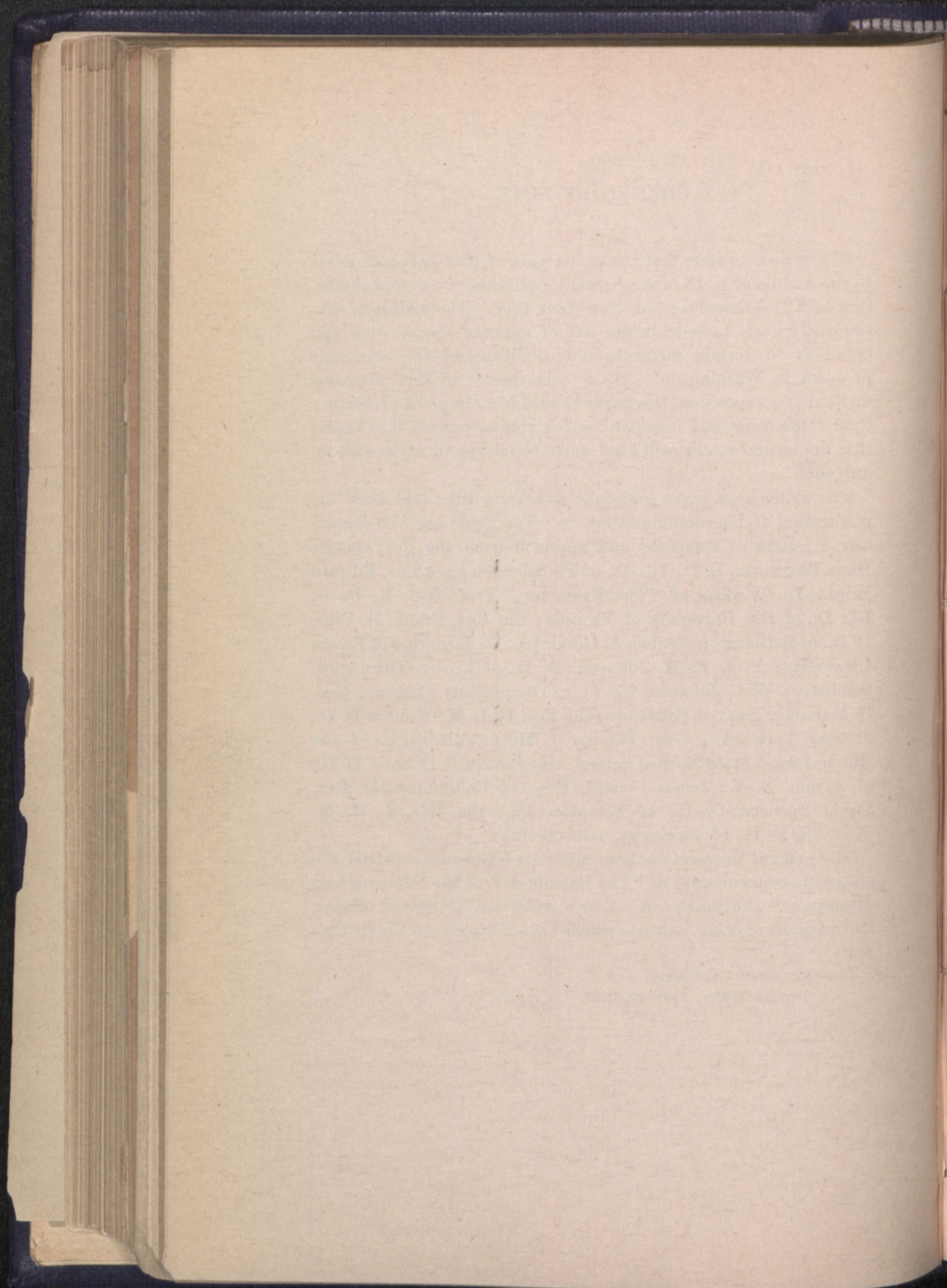
PREFATORY NOTE.

It is proper to state that the earlier part of this pamphlet, down to the middle of p. 15, was originally published as a communication to "The Examiner," of New York City. The additions subsequently made proceed in the way of minuter specification and detail as to certain elements and conditions of the university problem in Washington. If, in consequence of this piecemeal method of composition, the paper should lack, in point of literary form, "the series and juncture" which Horace praises, it is hoped that the critical reader will view such blemishes of style with indulgence.

The writer begs leave gratefully to acknowledge that since the publication of his communication to "The Examiner" he has received letters of sympathy and approval from the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia; the Rev. Edward Bright, D. D., editor of "The Examiner;" Prof. Noah K. Davis, LL. D., of the University of Virginia; the Rev. Frank M. Ellis, D. D., of Baltimore; Reuben A. Guild, LL. D., Librarian of Brown University; Prof. E. H. Johnson, D. D., of Crozer Theological Seminary; W. C. Johnson, LL. D., of Oregon City, Oregon; Geo. O. Manning, Esq., of Baltimore; the Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., of New York city; Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, Principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School; the Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., of Albion, N. Y.; James Pollard, Esq., of Baltimore; the Rev. David Spencer, D. D., of Scranton, Pa.; the Rev. J. W. M. Williams, D. D., of Baltimore, and others.

The general proposition here advocated has also received the editorial commendation of "The Examiner;" of the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati; of "Zion's Advocate," Portland, Maine, and perhaps of other journals which have not come to the writer's eye.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1889.



A NATIONAL BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

The Baptists of the United States already have in the Columbian University at Washington the rudiments of a national university, which may justly solicit their patronage on the ground alike of its past history and of its present attitude. The Columbian University is built on foundations that were laid by the Baptists of the whole land in one of the most inspiring epochs that ever marked the annals of our denomination. The call of Judson, in Burma, quickened the spirit of missions in the bosom of American Baptists. The spirit of missions begot the Triennial Convention of the Baptists of the United States, and the Triennial Convention begot the Columbian College. Luther Rice, the friend and colleague of Judson, was, till the day of his death, the faithful foster-father of the Columbian child he loved so well.

The founders of the college projected it on a large scale, designing it to be directly ancillary to the church and to missions, but meaning also that it should be national in its influence and comprehensive in the scope and scheme of its teachings. They hoped and believed that in reaching the height of its opportunities and calling it would become as broad as civilization in the liberal range of its disciplines and of its systems of culture. Hence the early provision which these pious founders made for other professional training than that given in the college and in the theological school, with the creation of which they began their work. In publications made at the time, copies of which lie before me as I write, they distinctly proposed to realize the aspirations of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, for the erection of a GREAT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY AT THE SEAT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. It was in this sense that President Monroe gave to the Columbian College his public support as President of the United States. At a later day, when an hour of need overtook the college, John Quincy Adams became one of its saving benefactors.

With the dissolution of the old Triennial Convention, because of differences between Baptists of the North and Baptists of the

South on the subject of slavery, the Columbian College was left to float, as best it could, in the trough of angry seas. Yet, from those days of storm and wreck down to the present time, it has always had faithful friends at the North and at the South, who have been mindful of its fortunes, and it has always had in its faculties of instruction a faithful crew who have continued to work on the old ship, though sometimes compelled to work alternately at the pumps and on the sails.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY NOW IS.

In 1873 the Columbian College, already an embryo university in the practical range and compass of its studies and teachings, received a formal university charter at the hands of Congress. It has to-day its college, its medical school, its school of dentistry, its school of law, and its school of science — comprising collectively in these several departments a larger number of pupils than can be found in any other institution under Baptist management in the whole country, or, so far as I am informed, in the whole world. And all this university work is done on the basis of a small and inadequate endowment of less than \$250,000. Our buildings, newly constructed and situated in the most eligible part of Washington (within a stone's throw of the presidential mansion), are worth half a million of dollars.

The reason why the Columbian University has been able to achieve such large results, on a capital so small, is not far to seek. It is to be found in the felicity of its situation, and in the intellectual character of its social environment. Washington is to-day a great educational centre, not simply because it is a great political centre, and not simply because it has become since the civil war a brilliant social centre, but because it has become the great scientific centre of the whole country, and is the favorite meeting-place of learned societies, many of which gather in Washington from all quarters of the land for an annual exchange of discussions and ideas. When Professor John Tyndall was delivering in Washington, some years ago, his course of popular lectures on light, he remarked to me that he knew of no city in Europe which could gather a congregation of scientific workers and original investigators so large as that which he then met in "The Philosophical Society" of Washington, under the presidency of Joseph Henry.

This society, the oldest of its kind in Washington, is only one of the scientific bodies which surround that parent organization at the present time. For here we have the Anthropological Society, the Biological Society, the Chemical Society, the Botanical Society, the Mathematical Section of the Philosophical Society, the National Geographic Society, etc., etc.—together comprising a body of 600 learned men connected with the different departments of scientific work conducted under the patronage of the National Government. It is because this work is conducted under the auspices of the Government that these departments must have their central seats and their foremost workers in the city of Washington. These foremost workers are connected, according to their respective specialties, with the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Patent Office, the Army Medical Museum, the Naval Museum of Hygiene, the Weather Bureau, the Coast Survey, the Bureau of Hydrography, the National Observatory, the Agricultural Department, the Botanical Garden, the Department of Education, etc., etc. The National Academy of Sciences holds its annual meetings here. The American Historical Association holds its annual meetings here and deposits its collections in the Smithsonian Institution. The Congress which adjourned on the 4th of March last has just made provision for the establishment of a Zoological Garden under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution—so that the living study of zoölogy will now be brought to our doors.

A GREAT EDUCATIONAL PLANT.

It remains to say that all these great centres of scientific study and activity are surmounted, sustained, and replenished by the best and largest collection of books in the whole country. This collection consists not only of the library of Congress, the largest single collection in the land, but is also supplemented by important special libraries connected with each of the great departments of the general Government, and with each of the several bureaus among which the scientific work of the Government is here distributed. Every branch of human knowledge has a literary deposit in Washington. For instance, under the head of science alone, the Smithsonian Institution has a deposit reckoned by more

than 250,000 titles in the alcoves of the library of Congress. In law the same library comprises an invaluable collection of more than 50,000 volumes, covering the jurisprudence of the civilized world. We thus have in the city of Washington more than a million of volumes, selected by experts in the several departments of knowledge, and so housed and administered in close juxtaposition that they are easily accessible to students, whether for reference, for comparative research, or for careful reading; and all this without money and without price on the part of the university or its pupils. How large a saving of university funds may be effected under this head in Washington can be inferred when I recall the fact that the Congress of the United States has just made an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the proper preservation of the literary treasures of the Government in a National Library Building to be erected almost under the eaves of the National Capitol. That library will be to all intents and purposes an adjunct of the Columbian University in the conduct of its educational operations—so soon as the university shall have endowments, under which to appoint the professors and lecturers who can be teachers and guides in the wise use of these accumulated treasures in law, science, history, politics, public economy, literature, and theology.

In the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the most richly endowed institution of its kind in the country (it has a free endowment of \$1,000,000), provision is also made among us for the study of the fine arts. Free instruction in drawing and painting is given in the art school of this gallery, while a class of select pupils, in both of these disciplines, is already working with pencil and paint brush in the rooms of the Columbian University.

To show how all these appliances may be made directly tributary to university studies with a vast saving of expense on the score of university administration, let me take one or two illustrative examples—say, the National Museum, and the Chemical Bureaus of Washington.

The National Museum has twenty-two distinct scientific departments under its jurisdiction: The departments of comparative anatomy, of mammals, of birds, of reptiles, of fishes, of mollusks, of insects, of marine invertebrates, of plants, of fossil vertebrates, of paleozoic fossil invertebrates, of mesozoic fossil invertebrates,

of cenozoic fossil invertebrates, of fossil plants, of geology and petrology, of mineralogy, of metallurgy and mining, of prehistoric archaeology, of ethnology, of oriental antiquities, of American aboriginal pottery, of arts and industries, comprising under these last-named heads numismatics, graphic arts, foods, textiles, fisheries, historical relics, materia medica, naval architecture, history of transportation, etc., etc., etc.

Each of these departments is placed under a curator, and is provided with the necessary appliances for original research; and these appliances are yearly increasing in completeness and efficiency. In addition to these special appliances each curator has his laboratory with its necessary apparatus, his working library, and his study-series of specimens for use in original investigation. In connection with his sectional library each curator has access to the central library of the museum, now containing over 20,000 volumes, as also to the library of Congress. These scientific laboratories are always open to students and investigators who come either to observe methods of work or to pursue researches of their own with the aid of these appliances. It should be added, as bearing directly on the problem of university education, that each of these departmental libraries and laboratories is of the kind which a university would require if it has a specialist of its own engaged in a minute subdivision of science corresponding to that of the museum. Some of these laboratories, notably those of zoölogy, geology, and botany, have a fuller outfit than those of any American university, while others of these laboratories have no analogues at all in the best equipped of our educational institutions. Professor Otis T. Mason, Ph.D., so honorably known to the scientific world as one of the learned curators of the National Museum, can authenticate all that I have said concerning the possible relations which this great scientific workshop is actually bearing, and can be made to bear, to the cause of university education.

THE SEVEN CHEMICAL CENTRES.

Let us now turn to consider, for a moment, the opportunities which Washington offers for the study of chemical science—that science which to-day is transforming in so many aspects the private and the public economy of the world. There are at least seven centres of chemical activity conducted under the auspices

of the Government at the National Capital. First, there is the chemical laboratory of the United States Geological Survey, in which six chemists and two physicists are employed. Analyses are here made of rocks, minerals, ores, clays, etc., etc., collected from all parts of the country by the field parties of the survey, acting under the conduct of the Hon. John W. Powell, the learned director of the survey, who is, I may add, one of the trustees of the Columbian University. Researches pertinent to chemical geology are also pursued in this laboratory, with a view to the extension of abstract science. Secondly, there is the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, in which from six to eight chemists are engaged upon problems relative to soils, fertilizers, the manufacture of sugar, the chemistry of food products, the detection of adulterants, etc., etc. The chemical work is done here in a broadly scientific spirit, by able men armed with an excellent equipment. Thirdly, the surgeon-general of the army maintains a laboratory in which drugs are analyzed previous to their purchase. Fourthly, the Museum of Hygiene, under the control of the surgeon-general of the navy, conducts investigations in prophylaxis, disinfectants, bacteriology, etc. A fifth laboratory is connected with the Bureau of the Mint, for obvious reasons, and one of the chemical experts of this bureau is the demonstrator of practical chemistry in the medical school of the Columbian University. The sixth laboratory is under the direction of the Internal Revenue Bureau for reasons connected with the national excise system of taxation, while the seventh of these great governmental laboratories is connected with the United States Patent Office. Patents are annually issued in large numbers bearing on chemical industries, and it is under the United States examiners in chemistry that the practical scientific activity and inventive industry of the country (where it bears on chemistry) are brought to a focus in the Patent Office. For some of these facts and figures I am indebted to Professor F. W. Clarke, the learned chemical chief of the United States Geological Survey, who, having been some time a university teacher, is deeply interested in the cause I am here advocating.

HOW AVAILABLE TO THE UNIVERSITY.

But, it may be said, what relation has all this affluence of scientific apparatus to the special behoof of a great university in Wash-

ington? I answer, much every way. A very large part of the sum required for the establishment of a university at Cambridge, at New Haven, and at Princeton, must needs be expended for what is technically called "the educational plant"—buildings, books, costly apparatus, specimens, collections in zoölogy, botany, archæology, etc., etc. And then large sums must be annually expended for the preservation and administration of these buildings and of these illustrative materials. The necessary expenditures of this kind are reduced to a minimum at Washington, for here the choicest materials of education already exist under the custody of the Government, and are offered ready made to the hands of the university which is able to wield them in its service. Nor is this all. In connection with these scientific departments may be found very many of the foremost men of science in our country, and (in certain specialties) in the whole world. I need but call the names of Newcomb, of Major Powell, of Asaph Hall, of Langley, of G. Brown Goode, of Dr. John S. Billings, and of many others to set this fact in a clear light. Scientific experts in the Government service are already connected with the Columbian University—men of highest science, like Godding, Mason, Gill, Gore, Abbe, Winlock, Knowlton, Prentiss, Yeates, Fletcher, Gray, and others.

It is because of the felicity of our position at this seat of American law and justice that the Columbian University is able to enlist, in the service of its law school, the most eminent teachers—Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, assistant attorneys-general, judges of the Supreme Court of the District, and illustrious jurisconsults like Dr. Francis Wharton, the late Solicitor of the Department of State, whose recent death the university is called to mourn in common with the friends of religion and jurisprudence throughout the land. It is because of our close proximity to the Army Medical Museum that we can profit by its peerless library and pathological collections, as well as by its learned collaborators, like Dr. Gray, the demonstrator of normal histology in the medical school of our university. The whole theory of medicine can here be taught with the richest and widest illustrative material, and with the largest collection of medical books in the country. And these distinguished teachers in jurisprudence, in medicine, and in science, can afford to give their services to a Washington university at a rate of compensation which

is reckoned by hundreds of dollars, where elsewhere it would be reckoned by thousands, because they draw the main part of their livelihood from their salaries as Government officers.

ECONOMY OF UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION.

It is in this way that one dollar will accomplish in Washington, for educational purposes, the work of many dollars applied to similar objects at university seats which lack the advantages above specified. "The educational plant" here offered for the highest ends of the highest university could not be commanded elsewhere without an outlay ranging, according to the judgment of wisest men, from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. In some departments, the educational materials of Washington could not be commanded by money at all. And hence it is that, as the least possible expenditure is here required for the indispensable tools and appliances of university education, the largest possible sum can be directly utilized in the employment of professors, teachers, and lecturers in every branch of learning, and the largest possible sum can be applied to the encouragement of worthy pupils by the establishment of scholarships, fellowships, etc.

With such a vantage ground already occupied by the Columbian University, and in some small measure already bearing fruit, it is easy to see the greater things it might achieve if only its endowments were made in some degree commensurate with its educational opportunities and the nationality of its position. The attention of Dr. Andrew D. White, sometime president of Cornell University, was arrested and fascinated by the spectacle of these vast educational opportunities on the occasion of his visit to Washington in the winter of 1887-'88, when he delivered at the Columbian University his interesting course of lectures on the French Revolution. The profound impression made on his mind may be seen in the three articles which he has since contributed to *The Forum* on "University Education in Washington," and especially in the article to be found in the February number of that periodical. President White has rather understated than over-estimated the advantages which excite his enthusiasm. After recapitulating some of these advantages, he says: "I fully believe that such a university (a great university, amply endowed) would be one of the most useful and flourishing in the world, and that it might fairly expect

finally to equal in the numbers and character of its students, as well as in the attainments and reputations of its faculty, the University of Berlin—the highest point which any university organization has yet reached.”

One or two or three millions of dollars would suffice to confirm the Columbian University in the undisputed possession of the educational opportunities which it is now powerless to utilize, and which will assuredly slip from its grasp and from the possible use of the Baptist denomination if the friends of both shall fail to enter in and possess the kingdom here prepared for them in the realm of university learning.

THE MISSION OF SUCH A UNIVERSITY.

Such a university as I here prefigure would come in no rivalry with any existing institution under the control of the Baptist denomination. It would aim to be the crown and culmination of our State institutions, borrowing graduates from them and repaying its debt by contributing to them in turn the inspiration of high educational standards, and helping also in its measure to train the experts in theology, law, medicine, science, philosophy, and letters, who should elsewhere strive to keep alive the traditions of a progressive scholarship under the auspices of Christianity. It is not enough that our colleges should perpetuate and transmit the existing sum of human knowledge. We must also have our workers on the boundaries of a progressive knowledge, if we are to establish our hold on the directive forces of modern society. We must have our men who can work effectively for the increase of learning, because they stand in this living age of ours on the summit of the world's actual achievements in every branch of human thought and inquiry.

If there be any who are tempted to say that the Baptist denomination of the United States has no need for such a seat of highest learning, either for its own sake or for the sake of Christian civilization and culture in our land, I cannot here attempt a formal argument against that thesis. No such argument should be necessary in the face of facts full of admonition to the Christian scholar. The learning of our times runs more and more into specialties of knowledge. It is the necessary incident of an expanding civilization, which calls for division of labor in scientific pursuits as well

as in domestic and public economy. But this differentiation in the methods and ends of science has its contingent evils and perils if left without its corrective compensation in university studies; in that *universitas studiorum* which reveals the essential unity of all true knowledge, and which gives to the very name of a university its true historical as well as its true etymological significance. Men of light and leading among us, because they have been trained in diverse specialties and in diverse cultures, without keeping in touch and sympathy with their fellow students in other fields, are actually growing alien in the temper of their minds as they look across the provinces of knowledge in which they have never been naturalized. The very dialects of men exclusively wedded, on the one hand, to methods of physical research, and, on the other, to the methods of moral and spiritual inquiry, are in danger of growing mutually unintelligible—just as we read that children of the Jews who had married wives in Ashdod were wont to speak “half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not speak in the Jews’ language.” The sciences of the world might be made to understand each other in the fellowship of a great university. It is in this supreme view that I have sought to submit to my Christian brethren some facts and considerations which, as I conceive, deserve to be carefully pondered in the wise and deliberate study of the educational problems which are now pending before thoughtful minds in our denomination.

A CRISIS AT HAND.

The Columbian University has reached a critical stage in its history. It stands to-day as in the Valley of Decision, and its friends, as they forecast its possible destiny, are sometimes moved to whisper over it the fateful words, *aut cita mors, aut victoria leta*—either a speedy death or a joyous victory is impending. The sudden establishment, by its side of a full-fledged and overshadowing university, like that founded by Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, would be a swift and stunning blow to all its high aspirations, and to all the high aspirations of its sainted founders. The great Catholic university has not yet fully come to challenge our name and place in Washington, but that coming event is already casting its shadow before it. If our university can be strengthened by timely and by gradual endowments it may still go on, conquering and to con-

quer, through the great door and effectual which is opened wide before it. It calls to-day even for that timely succor which shall strengthen the things that remain, lest peradventure it may be dislodged from the coigne of vantage to which it has been already raised. In the last twenty years it has leaned for its strongest support on the arm of its most liberal benefactor, the late William W. Corcoran, and now that he is no longer here to consult for its interests, we can but turn in quest of friends who shall be like-minded with that great philanthropist. He gave liberally to the Columbian University because he took an interest in its fortunes, and because he had a faith in its future. If I should write that a wealthy Baptist of Washington was willing to contribute \$15,000,000 to the endowment of the Columbian University, provided the Baptists of the United States would contribute \$1,000,000 to the same object, the announcement would send a thrill through the whole denomination. But what difference should it make if the \$15,000,000 are offered by the Government of the United States, and are offered without proviso?

The exposition above given, with regard to the educational facilities offered by the National Museum and by the Chemical Bureaus of Washington, might, as I have hinted, be extended with like detail to other departments of scientific work here conducted by the Government. But such an exposition would confuse the reader by its prolixity. *Suffice it to say, that the Government of the United States makes an annual appropriation of nearly three millions of dollars for the support of scientific work which, in its several departments, has its headquarters in Washington.* This is not a rough guess, but an estimate which has been accurately derived from the "Digest of Appropriations" made by the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. A university founded here might immediately profit by the fruits of this vast expenditure.

THE LOCAL CONSTITUENCY OF A WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

But in studying the intellectual resources of Washington in connection with the possibilities of a great university, it is not enough to consider "the educational plant" here provided, and the eminent masters of science here congregated, but we must also consider the special constituency from which such a university might

hope to draw its patrons and pupils. On this point I beg leave to submit the following suggestions of Prof. Otis T. Mason. He says :

"In the first place, such an institution would draw students from all parts of the land, and instead of impoverishing the State institutions would only stimulate them.

"*Secondly*, an increased local patronage might be expected from Maryland and Virginia, but this increment would be small so far as it is determined by geographical considerations alone.

"*Thirdly*, and pre-eminently, all who have written about this subject seem to have entirely overlooked a principal source of supply in the immediate vicinage of such a university. I refer to the Government employés. There are not far from ten thousand clerks in our Washington civil list, two thousand of whom, it may be estimated, are anxious for university instruction of some kind; but let us say one thousand. Already, in the Columbian, Georgetown, Howard, and other law and medical schools of Washington, we find five hundred persons earning a living by working for the Government, and at the same time pursuing professional studies. The National Museum, the Geological Survey, the Patent Office, etc., etc., are thronged with young men—some of them graduated from our State colleges—who would be glad to pursue university studies.

"I have given much thought to this subject, and there is scarcely a month in which I am not importuned for special instruction which now cannot be had short of Baltimore, in the Johns Hopkins University."

A university, I may add, does not measure its local constituency by the mere number of people dwelling in the town where it stands, but also by the intellectual character of the residents. It is a common saying that "Washington has the intellectual population of a million inhabitants," and the grounds of the saying are found in the nature and proportion of the peculiar work done here in the service of the Government—work requiring intelligence and probity under severe conditions of official scrutiny and responsibility.

THE PRESENT FRONT OF OUR UNIVERSITY PROBLEM.

Let us proceed to bring these general considerations into a more definite and precise relation to the present condition and prospects of the Columbian University.

The Columbian University comprises, in its system, a preparatory school with (for the current year) 80 pupils, a college with 40

students, a school of science with 96 students, a school of medicine with 122 students, a school of dentistry with 14 students, and a school of law with 202 students, giving, in all departments, an aggregate number of 554 students.

It is no part of the plan which I have proposed that the university should dispense with any of its present schools, but that it should add to their number, and add higher and more varied ranges of study to each of its several schools. It is no part of the plan that the Columbian University should, at the present stage of its operations, aim to become an institution for the sole and simple purpose of concerting and administering graduate studies in any given direction, but it is proposed that, in connection with each of its schools as already existing, or as destined hereafter to exist, the university should aim to concert and administer graduate courses of advanced study to the extent of its means, and to the full measure of the extraordinary facilities and opportunities offered by the city of Washington.

I place this statement at the threshold of "the Washington plan" because I have seen it stated that what I propose is substantially to establish in Washington "a great Baptist post-graduate university—a Johns Hopkins university for Baptists—with the undergraduate part left out."

I beg leave distinctly to explain that in emphasizing the advantages offered by the city of Washington for the establishment of graduate studies in every department of physical science, it is no part of my plan to found on the ruins of the Columbian University, as it now is, "a great Baptist post-graduate university—a Johns Hopkins for Baptists—with the undergraduate part left out." Moreover, it is an error to suppose that undergraduate studies are discarded by the Johns Hopkins University. It is true that that great institution was established with primary reference to the encouragement and conduct of graduate studies, but not with exclusive reference to them. Beginning its career in 1876 with fifty-four graduate students and only thirty-five undergraduate students, it carries to-day on its roll the names of one hundred and seventy-eight undergraduate students, of whom one hundred and seventeen are from Maryland alone.

It will thus be seen that graduate studies at the Johns Hopkins University are regarded as the natural crown and complement of

undergraduate studies; that graduate studies are found to thrive best in connection with undergraduate studies, and that undergraduate studies are found to thrive best in an atmosphere which is vitalized by perpetual contact with advanced and advancing studies. This connection between undergraduate and graduate studies is so vital that it has become organic in the Baltimore institution, though the institution was founded with paramount reference to the latter class of studies. It has been said that a university for the promotion of graduate studies alone is "a chimney without a house." The illustration is not an argument, but, conceding to it all the force it imports, I have only to say that in the case of the Columbian University it is not proposed to build a chimney without a house or a house without a chimney, but to have a chimney large enough to ensure free ventilation and prevent the unsanitary conditions of intellectual stagnation in the academic atmosphere.

THE NEW EXTENSIONS REQUIRED.

The University has reached a stage in its growth and development where it seems to call for three things: *First*, for a strengthening of all its undergraduate courses of study and of its existing professional schools; *Secondly*, for additions to its courses of professional study, and *Thirdly*, for structural changes reaching through its whole organism, in virtue of which advanced and graduate courses of study shall be provided, so far as practicable, in every department of knowledge embraced in the scheme and scope of the University's teachings.

In connection with our college we ought to have learned men who shall not be exclusively occupied with the recitation drill of the class-room, and who shall have leisure for the prosecution of original research in language and science. "We have not fully learned," says President Patton, of Princeton College, "the difference between a professor and a pedagogue, and that while the one may hear lessons the other should inspire with the thirst for knowledge and speak with authority. But we are coming to this position. We are finding that the professor who has ceased to learn is unable to teach."

In connection with our School of Science we ought to have at the end of each professional curriculum at least one or two edu-

cators endowed with the spirit of original investigation, and keeping abreast with the progress of discovery in some high specialty. The presence of one such teacher is an inspiration—an inspiration alike to the teachers and pupils who come in contact with him.

In our Medical School we ought to be able to place ourselves in more intimate relations with the Army Medical Museum and the Navy Bureau of Hygiene by calling to our aid the eminent medical scholars and experts connected with these two departments. Some of these scholars and experts not only stand at the head of the medical profession in point of learning, but are actively conducting original researches for the advancement of medical science. Professor John Tyndall, of London, has expressed the opinion that it is in the *science* of medicine that the greatest discoveries are to be made in the near future for the alleviation of disease and the promotion of human well-being. The *art* of medicine depends for its efficacy on the *science* of medicine, and in no part of the country are the facilities and means for the increase of medical science so abundantly supplied as in Washington. Moreover, at the Government Hospital for the Insane, in Washington, with its patients numbering more than a thousand (the number was 1361 at the date of the last annual report), important work in the pathological study of insanity and its physical conditions is conducted on lines of original investigation by a trained expert, who preserves and publishes the results of his microscopic analyses in the form of photographic records and descriptive annotation. Dr. W. W. Godding, the accomplished Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, is already a lecturer in the Medical School of the University, and the President of the University has been for many years one of the Visitors appointed by the President of the United States to supervise the operations of this institution, and is thus in a position to become intimately acquainted with the opportunities it offers for the higher medical education.

In our School of Law the undergraduate course of two years is already supplemented with a graduate course of one year, called the "Course in Practice," in which the student is trained to the art of practically applying the principles of law to the actual proceedings of courts of justice in the United States. The Columbian University was the first to establish such a graduate course in connection with its Law School, but similar courses have since

been created in other leading schools. The next step in the order of development in our Law School is that we should have a graduate course of legal and scientific studies culminating in the history and philosophy of universal jurisprudence. Such a course, even if attended by only a few pupils, would strike a quickening influence through all the studies of the courses lying below it. The University of Leyden is perhaps best known to-day as having been the nursing mother of Grotius, the founder of international law, though it was also the home of Descartes, Scaliger, Boerhaave, and of our own John Quincy Adams. The lectures of Savigny marked an epoch in the history of German jurisprudence, as the lectures of Sir Henry Sumner Maine at Oxford have unsealed the fountains of a new and broader exegesis for the scientific interpretation of English and American law at the present day. The science of the world thrives more and more on the comparative study of like phenomena. Indeed, so fruitful is the comparative method of research in its application to the phenomena of society that Freeman, the English historian, has not scrupled to say that this method stands second only to the Revival of Learning in the impetus it has given to all intellectual progress. It is by this method that analogical reasoning, with its possible errors resulting from mistaken appearances, is converted into homological reasoning, with its demonstrative proofs drawn from the deeper relations of things. The student of law who has saturated his mind with knowledge drawn from the institutes of primitive civilization; who knows the stages by which the Gregorian, Hermogenian, and Theodosian codes paved the way for the compilations of Justinian; who knows the place which the Capitularies of Charlemagne hold in the evolution of European jurisprudence, and who, by a comparative study of the Roman civil law and of the English common law, can trace the grounds of the jurisprudence common to both, would enter upon the practice of his profession with a knowledge of its principles rooted in history and philosophy. Prof. Henry E. Davis, LL.M., the accomplished Lecturer on the History of English and American Law in our Law School, is already pushing inquiry beyond the boundaries of Sir Henry Maine, as knowledge grows concerning the customary law of primeval man, and at the same time he keeps his chair abreast with those original and profound investigations by which Scrutton and Maitland, in England, are

giving new significance to Bracton, and to the fountains of English Law in general. In all this we are but returning to a well-known maxim of Lord Coke—*melius est petere fontes quam sectari rivulos*.

The Columbian University will never reach the height of its mission until it shall comprise in its university system a School of Politics and of Public Economy. For such a school its situation in the National Capital is pre-eminently favorable. Steps have been taken again and again in this direction, but no progress has yet been made for the want of an adequate endowment on which to found the school. Eminent statesmen and eminent scholars in political economy have pledged their coöperation in connection with such a school. An outline sketch of the studies to be pursued in it was submitted by the President of the University to the authorities of the institution in the year 1881. That outline sketch then ran as follows:

“SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,

with a course of studies running through at least two years, to be mainly conducted by lectures, and embracing in the

“FIRST YEAR—Physical and Political Geography; the Political and the Constitutional History of European States; the History and Institutes of the Roman Civil Law; Land Tenures; Taxation; Finance, and general Public Economy.

“SECOND YEAR—Political and Constitutional History of the United States; History of American Diplomacy; Principles of Public International Law; Rules of Private International Law; Science of Statistics; Sociology; Philosophy of History.”

With the extension given to such studies at the present day under an advancing civilization, and with the increasing complexity of the social and economical problems resulting from every forward movement in the world-process, it might no longer be possible to comprise such a scheme of studies within the limits of two years. It is important to note the signs of the age in which we live. Institutions of learning must perpetually readjust their schemes of culture in order to meet the existing conditions and the future wants of a progressive civilization. The number and quality and arrangement of studies in a university course are not arbitrarily fixed by educators, but are the natural outgrowth of man's intellectual tendencies in the past, and should be the highest

expression of his intellectual wants and aspirations in the present, while comprising in their *studium generale* such an order and variety of studies as shall afford the conditions and presage of an intellectual advance in the proximate future. It is thus that the curricula of our universities are constantly growing in number and expanding in volume. The evolution of these curricula follows a logical order because it follows a chronological order in the drift of the ages.

SPECIAL NEED OF ECONOMIC STUDIES.

It is because I believe that the next great problems of our social and political order are to be fought out on the field of economics that I advocate the establishment of a School of Politics and of Public Economy in connection with the Columbian University. In support of this prognostication, I need but point to the political agitations of the present hour. The "burning questions" of the day in all civilized States are pre-eminently economic and societary. These questions need to be discussed in the light of history, science, philosophy, and Christianity, that they may be settled on the sure foundations of truth and righteousness. "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times." And where can the wisdom and knowledge required for the right solution of these great problems in *applied economics* be more intelligently sifted or more effectually promulgated than in the lecture halls of a great university at the seat of the National Government?

The learning of the world at the present day has ceased to be cloistral, and walks abroad in the market-place, that the discoveries of science may "come home to men's business and bosoms." It is a fine phrase of Thucydides, that "discussion is the teacher of measures," and the scientific discussions of a university, if conducted by men of foremost intelligence with academic serenity, can never be brought too near to the legislative halls of our Congress.

"The city of Washington," says Dr. Andrew D. White, "is rapidly becoming a great metropolis. It is developing the atmosphere which is to give character to the executive, the judicial, and especially the legislative business of the nation. Shall it be.... an atmosphere of thought upon the highest subjects, of work in the most worthy fields, of devotion to the noblest aims? Such an

atmosphere a great university, with the men and work involved in it, would tend to develop, and in it demagogism would wither, and corruption lose the main element of its support. We may well suppose that some considerations of this kind passed through the mind of him whose great name our capital bears, and that these were among the thoughts which prompted him to urge, again and again, the founding there of a university worthy of the nation."

And there are members of Congress who could reach a better audience from the lecturer's chair of a great university than even from their seats in the Senate or House of Representatives. Who remembers to-day the speeches of Blackstone in the British Parliament, but what time will ever stale the Commentaries on the Laws of England which he first delivered as Vinerian Professor of Law at Oxford? It is not too much to say that the lectures of Guizot at the Sorbonne, on the history of the civilization of Europe and of France, are worth all the speeches he ever delivered at the French tribune.

It does not need to be said that the advanced course of studies in the history and philosophy of jurisprudence, as above sketched, might be made part and parcel of the School of Political Science. It would be easy so to arrange the times and the courses of such lectures as to bring them into coördination with professional pursuits bifurcating in the direction of law or in the direction of economic studies according to the election of students. In the University of Michigan the variety of elective courses comprised even in its undergraduate department is made broad enough and flexible enough to provide for a special course looking in the direction of political and social studies.

It also does not need to be said that the presence in our Law School of two hundred students affords a good augury for the es-

* It is important to note that the literary necessities of university exposition compel to lucidity and order—the prime conditions of scientific treatment and philosophical demonstration. Lord Yelverton, the famous Irish barrister, referring to Blackstone, has said: "He it was who first gave to the law the air of science. He found it a skeleton, and he clothed it with life, color, and complexion; he embraced the cold statue, and by his touch it grew into youth and health and beauty."

The excellence of Blackstone's Commentaries, as also of Kent's Commentaries on American law, is not accidental, but, next to the learning of these great jurists, is due to the academic form in which their commentations were originally delivered for the instruction of university students.

tablishment of graduate studies in jurisprudence and political science. When to this we add the large number of persons already referred to as being connected with the civil service of the Government in Washington, men of intelligence who naturally wish to escape from the drudgery of routine clerical work in the several executive departments, it will be seen, let me repeat, that a university in Washington has a large local public from which to recruit its students, and has, besides, that broader public which might be attracted from all parts of the land by the prestige of its position as well as by the variety and the dignity of its graduate and professional studies.

CROWNING STUDIES IN LETTERS, LANGUAGE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.

While the city of Washington, for reasons already given, offers unrivalled facilities for the cultivation of the physical sciences, I do not propose that the Columbian University shall be exclusively addicted to studies which move in number, matter, space and motion. I wish to see it the seat also of highest studies in humanities, in linguistics, in pedagogics, in philosophy and in theology. In the humanities, because the high literature of the world is the artistic expression of the best minds of the human race in all ages, and, as such, needs to be preserved in our university cultures "on purpose to a life beyond life," as Milton phrases it. In linguistics, because the scientific study of human speech in Egyptology, in the cuneiform records, in the Shemitic dialects, in the classical tongues of Greece and Rome, and in modern tongues of all kinds, is placing in our hands the keys of sound biblical criticism as well as the essential propædæutic to polemical divinity and philological science. In pedagogics, because we already have in the Department of Education in Washington (with its collection of books, nearly 20,000 in number, devoted to the history, science and art of education), a vast repository from which to draw useful materials for lecture-courses on that art of teaching which, more than printing, is really "the art preservative of all arts." In philosophy, because it is not enough that the studies of a university should aim at professional dexterity; they should aim to lay the foundations of the broadest and deepest culture even in the case of those who particularly devote themselves to some specialized study or profession.

And, finally, I wish that provision may be made for high theological studies under the auspices of the Columbian University.

So long as Crozer Theological Seminary, with its munificent endowment, shall wish to pursue its independent course at Chester, in Pennsylvania, it would be a great superfluity, and, therefore, a great impertinence, for the Columbian University to essay the establishment of a school for the professional training of Christian ministers in rivalry with it. But there is a sense (and the highest of all senses, too), in which theological studies may be said to be the very crown and culmination of the studies most germane to the freedom and autonomy of a university. To the Christian scholar who believes, with St. Paul, that "all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge are hid in Christ," it is impossible that any true wisdom or any real knowledge should be common or unclean. It seems to me that Dr. Ashbel Green, a former President of Princeton College, has correctly defined the attitude of a Christian university towards theological and non-theological studies. He said: "The design of its foundation would be perverted if religion should ever be cultivated in it to the neglect of science, or science to the neglect of religion—if, on the one hand, it should be converted into a religious house like a monastery, or a theological seminary in which religious instruction should claim almost exclusively the attention of every pupil; or, upon the other hand, should become an establishment in which science should be taught, how perfectly soever, without connecting with it and constantly endeavoring to inculcate the principles and practice of piety."

The Columbian University already has its free lecture courses in history, art, science, and philosophy. I hope to see the day when for the special benefit of its hundreds of students in letters, science, law, jurisprudence, medicine, politics, and theology, it shall have its Sunday afternoon lecture courses administered by a college of Christian ministers, who, without encroaching at all upon the legitimate functions of the pulpit and of the church, shall be able to lay the ripest fruits of learning on the altar of Christianity. If there be any truth in the saying that "the sciences are sociable," no wall of partition can ever arise in a Christian university between the secular sciences, so called, and that *scientia scientiarum* which is taught in the name of Christian theology. But such a connection between spiritual and secular truth within the precincts of a university must be intrinsic and vital—not extrinsic and mechanical. It is only in this way that the unity of the spirit can be kept in the bonds of peace, and that university freedom can be

conciliated with the voluntariness of Christian liberty. On this point I heartily applaud the words of President Patton, of Princeton: "True piety is fostered not so much by a frequent repetition of religious formulas as by a robust avowal of our Christian faith and a manly vindication of it as a reasonable thing. We do not mean to extinguish the torch of science that we may sit in religious moonlight, nor do we intend to send our religion up to the biological laboratory for examination and approval."

FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH FIGURES.

Bringing the foregoing suggestions to the focus of a more precise definition, I may say that—

The Columbian College (the collegiate department of the University) needs an additional endowment of at least \$200,000 for the establishment of new professorships and lectureships in the modern languages, in the physical sciences, and in political science.

The Corcoran Scientific School, except in the department of chemistry, is almost totally destitute of the necessary appliances for class-room instruction in science. Five years ago the Trustees of the University issued an urgent appeal for \$60,000, to be expended under this head. The professors in this school are now giving their services without any stipend save that which results from an equitable division among them of the tuition fees. A free endowment of \$200,000 would yield an income of \$10,000, and this income if applied to the purposes of this school would give to it a very respectable efficiency, it being premised that the expense of conducting such a school in Washington is greatly less than in other cities not so favorably situated in the matter of eminent teachers and illustrative materials.

The Medical School depends in like manner upon the annual receipts derived from tuition fees, and is practically supported by the munificence of its learned faculty, who give their services to the University at a rate of compensation widely at variance with the divine rule that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." An annual income from \$200,000 would only partially repair these deficits of salary, while still leaving something for the extension of medical lecture-courses and the improvement of the Dental School.

Our Law School, as at present established, has no endowment whatsoever. It depends entirely upon the receipts from tuition fees for the salaries of its professors and for the means of defraying the expenses incident to its administration. The annual income

from an endowment of \$100,000 would give new supports to the school, and would pave the way for the establishment of the fourth-year's course in universal jurisprudence.

To found the School of Politics and of Public Economy a free endowment of \$300,000, with an annual income of \$15,000, would suffice. This school ought to have at least two permanent professors of the first rank in point of learning and distinction. The services of such men could not be secured at a rate of compensation less than \$5,000 per annum for the salary of each. The residue of the annual income should be applied in the employment of resident and extraordinary lecturers—for whom Washington offers an inviting field.

HIGH GRADUATE COURSES.

For the establishment of high graduate courses of study in connection with each department of the University there is no limit to the endowment that could be wisely and effectively used in Washington. The annual income from ten thousand dollars would not be too little to give some impulse to the University in this right direction, and the annual income from several millions of dollars would not be too much to exhaust the possibilities of Washington as an educational centre. Working with reference to the proximate future, the authorities of the University could perhaps best use the income from a single million in providing the additions and structural changes above indicated—the structural changes looking in the direction of highest studies.

With all my respect for the power of money to found a great university "at a single jet," I incline to believe that, on the whole, it is better that a university should grow than that it should be made.

As has been already implied, a university exults in the presence of eminent professors who have so honorably and conspicuously identified their names with some specialty of learning or science as to make that specialty their peculiar province in the eyes of the world. Men like Professor S. P. Langley, the learned Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in Astronomical Physics; like Prof. G. Brown Goode and Dr. Theodore W. Gill in Biology; like Major John W. Powell in Geology and Ethnology; like Dr. John S. Billings in Medical Hygiene and its associated studies; like Prof. Newcomb and Prof. Asaph Hall in Astronomy; like Prof. F. W. Clarke in chemistry; like Prof. Cleveland Abbe in Meteorology; like Prof. Lester F. Ward in Botany; like Prof. Charles V. Riley

in Entomology—men like these, all of them residents in Washington, stand at the heads of their respective specialties, and are acknowledged leaders and authorities among their scientific brethren. As such they would speak with especial emphasis in the Lecturer's chair of a great university, and it is there that they would often best find their fit audience, for it is there that they would transmit their learning from living minds to living minds even more effectively than from the printed page, which is often late in coming to the desk of the teacher who is not also an original inquirer.

And as it is not proposed that the physical sciences shall exercise supreme or exclusive dominion in the Columbian University of the future, eminent lecturers from all parts of the land—from all parts of the world—should be summoned, as opportunity offers, to publish here the results of their researches in Comparative Philology, in Egyptology, in Assyriology, in the new Psychology, in the History of Philosophy, in the Philosophy of History, &c., &c., &c.

I give no estimate as to the endowment which could be profitably used for the sustentation of such high and inspiring lecture courses in a great university, because no more limits can be set to such schemes of expanding culture than to the growth of culture itself. I simply point to the fact that where such schemes of culture are the most varied and the highest—as in the University of Berlin—there we have the largest number of pupils assembled to keep alive the tradition of learning.

And we ought to have endowments for the purpose of establishing Scholarships, Fellowships, and Aid Funds like the "Greenleaf Aid Fund" of Harvard University.*

The urgent needs of the University as thus summarised on the lowest possible scale of additional endowment may be recapitulated as follows :

The College proper	\$200,000 00
The Corcoran Scientific School	60,000 00†
The Corcoran Scientific School	200,000 00
The Medical School	200,000 00
The Law School	100,000 00
The School of Politics and Economy	300,000 00
Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	200,000 00

* Under the head of this fund alone Harvard University dispenses \$12,000 annually for the benefit of worthy undergraduate students.

† To be expended at once for apparatus.

APPENDIX.

ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES.

I append the following notes in illustration of some of the points discussed in the foregoing paper.

"The idea of University education in the arts and sciences is as old as the schools of Greek philosophy. The idea was perpetuated at Alexandria, Rome, and Athens under the emperors. It endured at Constantinople and Ravenna. It was revived at Bologna, Paris, Prague, Heidelberg, Oxford, Cambridge, under various auspices, whether of city, church, or State; and was sustained by the munificence of merchants, princes, prelates, kings, and queens. Ideas of the higher education were transmitted to a new world by Englishmen who believed in an educated ministry and who could not suffer learning to perish in the wilderness."—*Professor Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., Professor of History in Johns Hopkins University.*

"To be concerned in the establishment and development of a university is one of the noblest and most important tasks ever imposed on a community or on a set of men. It is an undertaking which calls for the exercise of the utmost care, for combination, co-operation, liberality, inquiry, patience, reticence, exertion, and never-ceasing watchfulness. It involves perplexities, delays, risks. Mistakes cannot possibly be avoided; heavy responsibility is never absent. But history and experience light up the problem; hope and faith give animation to the builders when they are weary and depressed."—*President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University.*

"Ever since Europe emerged from the darkness of the middle ages, Universities have been among the most potent of all agencies for the advancement and promulgation of learning. Their domain, the republic of letters, has been wider than the boundaries of any state; their citizens have not been restricted to any one vocabulary; their acquisitions have been hid in no crypt. They have gathered from all fields and distributed to all men. Themes the most recondite, facts the most hidden, relations the most complex have been sought out and studied, that if possible the laws which govern the world might be discovered, and man made better."—*President Gilman.*

"I hold that we may retain all our colleges that impart real knowledge and culture. But there may be, there should also be, universities. Every thinking man knows and feels that this country has now reached a stage at which it should look toward confirming, enlarging, and improving the universities already existing, and rearing a few new ones, it may be, on a better model.

.... The grand aim of a university should be to promote all kinds of high learning in literature and science, in the liberal arts and in philosophy. In particular it should encourage and carry on original research. A limited number of universities, well endowed and set up in favorable localities, would indefinitely extend the range of American scholarship and original investigation."—*The Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D.*

"Why is that universities are so highly esteemed? What are the advantages which follow their foundation? Remembering that a university is the best organization for the liberal education of individuals, and the best organization for the advancement of science, apply the double test, what is done for personal instruction, and what is done for the promotion of knowledge, and you will be able to judge any institution which assumes this name."—*President Gilman.*

"I know that the man who understands the history of jurisprudence, who knows something about the Pandects, or has looked into Gaius and Ulpian, the man who has read Austin and Amos, and Holland and Maine, and Pollock and Lorimer, to say nothing of Savigny and Stahl, will go to the study of Coke and Blackstone, Story and Greenleaf, Washburn and Parsons, a broader man, and that he will be a better jurist if not a better advocate. And it is of no little advantage to the clergyman to read the jural language of St. Paul in the light of Roman law, to learn that the testamentary idea originated in the Roman mind, to see what the *jus civile* has done for Christianity, to learn how law in great measure gave form to theological literature, and how in the mellow light of cathedral windows the marriage of jurisprudence and theology was effected."—*President Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton College.*

"The three notes of a university (as cited by Prof. Laurie) are *studium generale*, Freedom and Autonomy."—*President Patton.*

"Let me protest against the common method of estimating intellectual work by numerical standards alone. I have heard it said that some men are possessed by a statistical devil. They can think only in figures; they will ask, in respect to a new acquaintance, how much is he worth; of a library, how many volumes; of an orchestra, how many pieces; of a college, how many students. I have known the expenses of an institution made a dividend, and the number of scholars the divisor, the quotient representing the cost of each pupil. All this is wrong, absolutely and wholly wrong. If such a standard were allowable, the largest number of scholars taught by the cheapest teacher would be the greatest success. It is not the number but the quality of students which determines the character of a high school. It is important to count; it is better to weigh."—*President Gilman.*

"It is manifest that as our life grows more complex, new questions will arise. In the interests of national integrity, it is important that they shall be dealt with in our colleges, and that our graduates, who, whatever their calling may be, will have the influence as citizens that is accorded to learning, should have a training that will enable them to deal with these problems by taking hold of the philosophical principles that underlie them.

I hope that Social Science at no distant day will have an able representative in our Faculty."—*President Patton.*

"I must not pass from the subject without a word upon the study of language in general, that faculty of the human race which was never half understood until the universities of Germany entered upon the study of comparative philology, by the introduction of Sanscrit study. With this new torch they have thrown a flood of light upon the nature of speech, the history of our race, the brotherhood of nations and the development of ideas which lie at the basis of all Indo-European civilization.

The Shemitic tongues have long been subjects of university study, especially Hebrew and Arabic—the former so much esteemed as the language of the Old Testament that it used to be spoken of as the language of Paradise, and the latter being regarded as a key to the ideas and religion, the ancient literature and science, of one of the largest families of men. Of late years the domain of Shemitic study has been widened; libraries long hidden have been exhumed on the sites of ancient Babylon and Nineveh; records, the very existence of which was unknown at the beginning of this century, written in characters to which there was then but the slightest clew, are now read and printed and studied as a part of the history of mankind. Assyrian becomes a language of university study—not, indeed, for many scholars, but for a few, and the bearing of their discoveries is so important upon the language and history of the Hebrews that one of the most learned of English theologians has recently said that, in respect to certain of the obscurer passages of the Old Testament, the world must wait for the light which would come from Assyriology."

—*President Gilman.*

"It by no means is to be taken for granted, in a country like ours, that every college is to teach the same studies and to the same extent. It would be far better that each should consult the wants of its own locality, and do that best for which it possessed the greatest facilities."—*President Wayland, of Brown University, writing in the year 1850.*

"The University is the bright consummate flower of democracy."—*Senator George F. Hoar.*

"Washington is the one place on this continent where in time all the sources of science and education will cluster. Here the facilities for research are even now unrivalled. The sciences, some one has said, are sociable, and flourish best in close proximity to each other, and no better centre could be found than Washington. The Great American University, if that should be its title, will undoubtedly be established in this city, where there are advantages which no endowment can give other cities."—*Senator Hoar, speaking before the American Historical Association at its meeting in Washington, in December, 1888.*

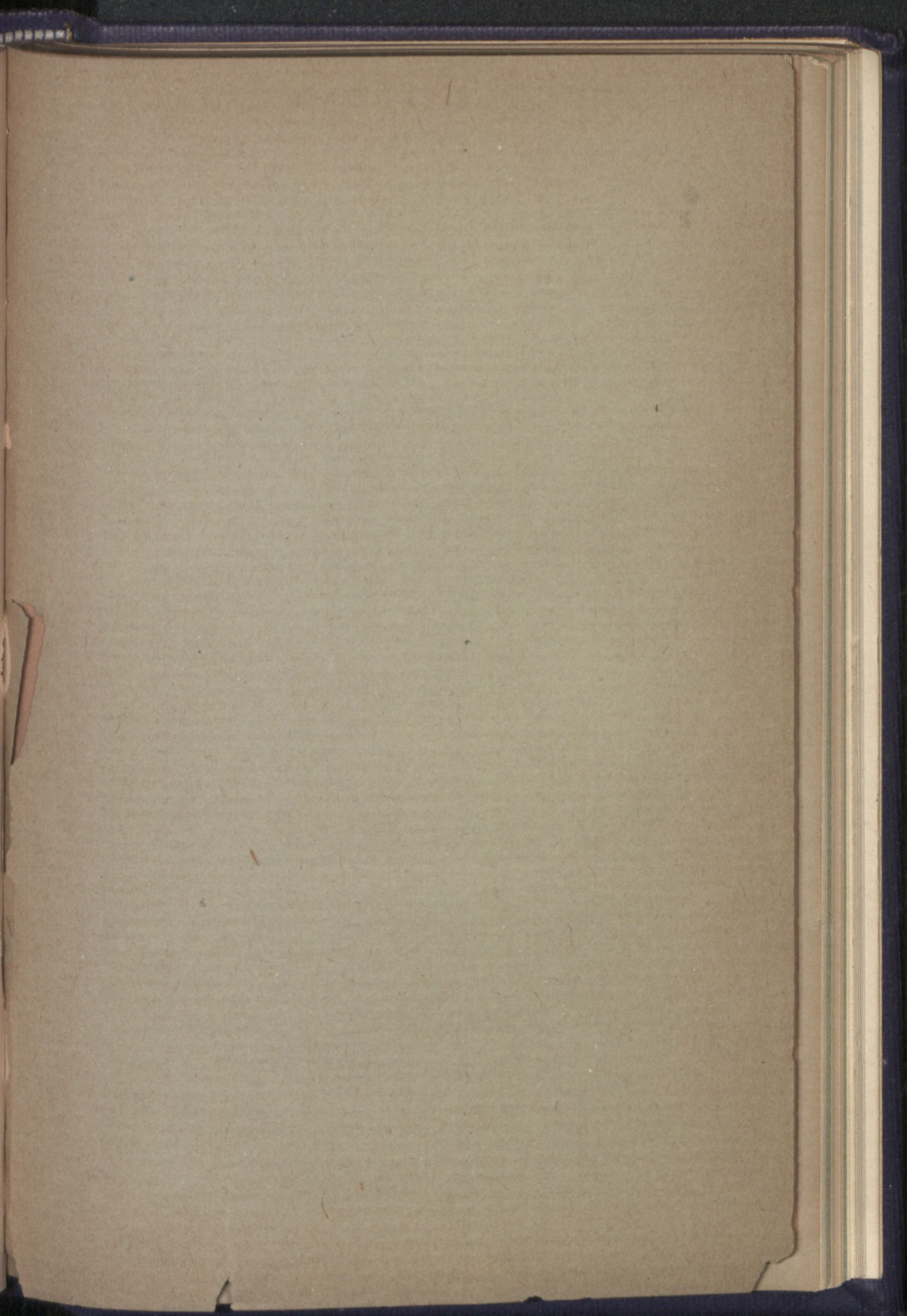
To show how clearly and constantly the Columbian University has been working on the lines projected in the foregoing paper, I beg leave to submit the following extract from my Inaugural Address, delivered as President of the University (then known as the Columbian College) on the 6th of November, 1871:

"No perfect discovery can be made," says Bacon, "on a flat or a level; neither is it possible to discover the more remote and deeper parts of any science, if you stand but upon the level of the same science, and ascend not to a higher science." And so, as he adds in another part of his treatise on the "Advancement of Learning," "if any man think philosophy and universality to be idle studies, he doth not consider that all professions are from thence served and supplied." And this he took to be the great cause that had hindered the progression of learning, "because the fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage."

And it is in immediate connection with this view of his that he deplored the segregation which resulted from the dedicating of foundations and dotations to single branches of "professory learning." The foundations of university education should be as broad as the realm of knowledge in the sciences and in the arts of civilized life. In laying these foundations, we must understand *our* epoch; and in building on them, we must look to the mark of *our* high calling.

And what advantages are ours, both for gaining and diffusing the blessings of highest culture! For here, at our very doors, we have the Smithsonian Institution, perpetually working, under the guidance of its illustrious Secretary [Joseph Henry], on the boundaries of knowledge in all departments, thus literally fulfilling the will of its founder and exemplifying the highest function of a university, by increasing and diffusing knowledge among men. And here is the National Library of Congress, with its well-filled alcoves, open alike to teachers and scholars for purposes of literary or scientific research; and here, for the study of Technology, are the accumulated fruits of American inventive genius stored in the Patent Office; and here, for the progressive scientific study of Astronomy, is the National Observatory; and here is that no less learned than useful school of practical geometers connected with the Coast Survey; and here are the gardens which, under the keeping of the Agricultural Department, invite to the study of Botany, not in dry herbaria and in dryer tomes, but amid flowery walks through which Shenstone would have loved to ramble by the side of Linnaeus or Hasselquist. And here, for the student of law, are the highest seats of our American Themis, as here, for the votaries of the healing art, are the priceless treasures of the Medical Museum, without any rival in the world among institutions of its kind; and here, by the munificence of him who stands at the head of the governing Board of our College, is the Corcoran Gallery of the Fine Arts, to keep alive the love of beauty in the soul of man.

God grant that the day may not be far distant when our College, already a University in embryo, may be able, by the munificence of its endowments, and therefore by the range of its studies, to take advantage of all these singular opportunities for promoting true culture in all its departments.





PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
OF
The Columbian University

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1889.

WASHINGTON :
JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.
1889.

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NOTE.

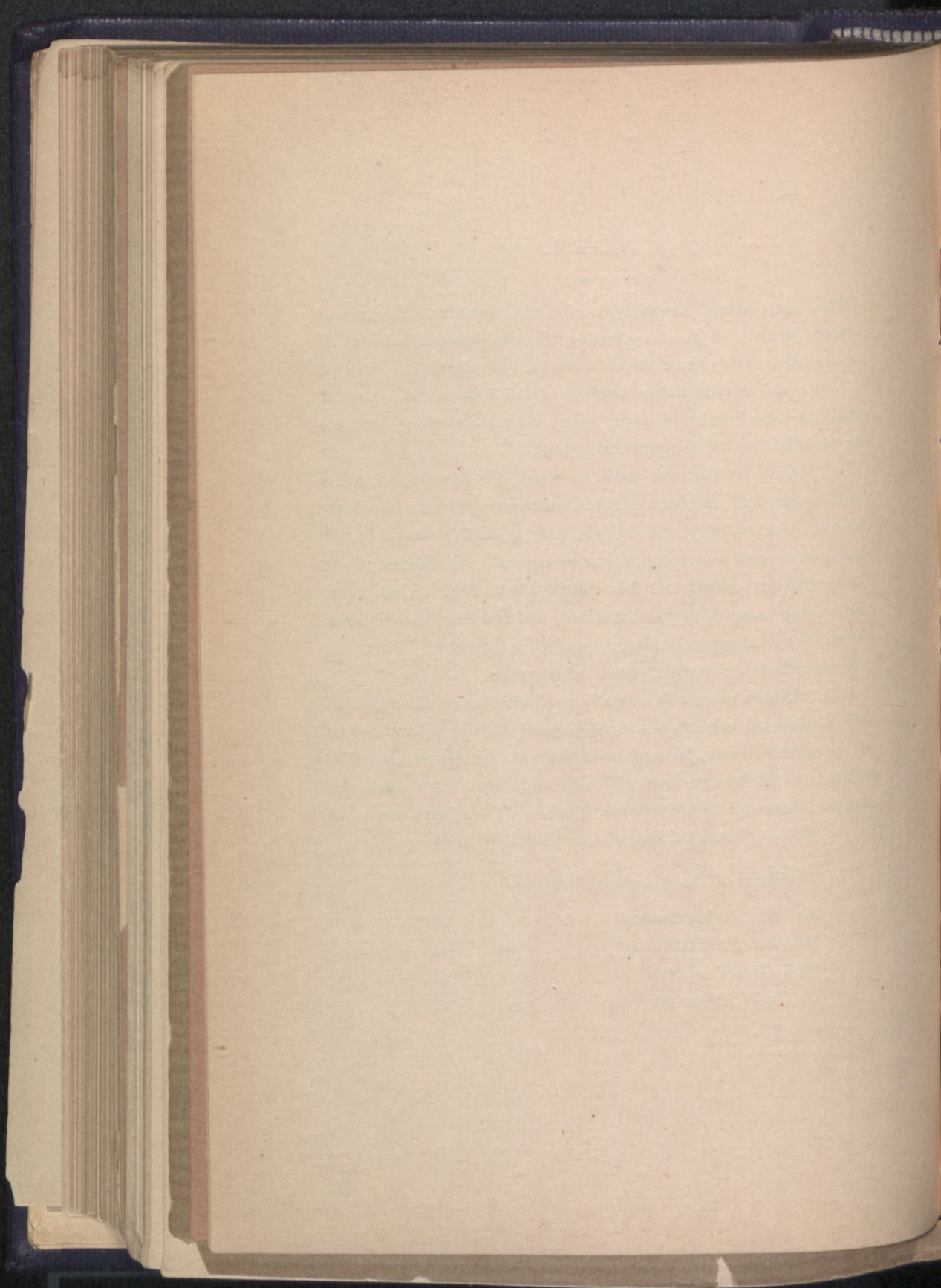
The first Alumni Association of the Columbian College was formed July 14, 1847, at a meeting of twenty-seven graduates of the College. Only those who had received the degree of Bachelor of Arts could become active members of this Association. Annual meetings were held until 1874, when, through lessening interest, the organization became practically dead.

In 1886 an attempt was made to revive the Association, and a meeting was held at which a constitution was adopted and officers elected. Afterwards it was thought best to enlarge the scope and membership, and a meeting of graduates of all departments of the University was called. At this meeting, held February 28, 1887, the present Association was organized, and the increasing interest shown by the Alumni gives large promise for the future. There are now three hundred and sixty enrolled members.

It is intended to publish annually a volume of proceedings, which shall contain the minutes of the meetings of the Alumni, an account of the annual dinner, full reports of addresses by Alumni delivered before the University, lists of honors won by Alumni, and such other items as will be of interest and value. The Alumni are asked to co-operate in the obtaining of the material for these records.

The Presidents of the Alumni have been—

Mr. WM. F. MATTINGLY	-	-	-	1887
Mr. WM. F. MATTINGLY	-	-	-	1887-'8
Prof. OTIS T. MASON	-	-	-	1888-'9
Dr. D. W. PRENTISS	-	-	-	1889



CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, D. C.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Association shall be to unite the graduates in closer sympathy and to promote the general welfare of the University.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. All the graduates in any of the schools of the Columbian University, and all who have received from the University any honorary degree, shall be eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Members shall be elected by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. Members of the different Faculties, who are not graduates of the University, shall be considered honorary members of this Association.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall perform the duties commonly assigned to such officers.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall disburse the funds upon order of the Executive Committee, and shall make a report at the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Association and two members from each of the schools, to be appointed by the President; of which Committee five shall constitute a quorum. This Committee shall have power to call extraordinary meetings and to transact any necessary business in the interval between the annual meetings of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

The officers shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the Association, and the votes of a majority of the members present at any such meeting shall constitute a choice.

ARTICLE VI.

The annual meetings of the Association shall be held at the University Building on the Monday night immediately preceding the Annual Commencement of the College; and the extraordinary meetings at the same place, at such times as the Executive Committee may appoint.

ARTICLE VII.

The attendance of fifteen members shall be necessary at any meeting for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII.

The annual dues are fixed at one dollar, and no member shall be entitled to vote who is in arrears.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by any two members and voted on at the annual meeting, a two-thirds vote being required for adoption. Notice of such proposed amendment shall accompany the notice of the annual meeting.

By a resolution adopted June 6, 1887, the initiation fee was fixed at one dollar.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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A. B. DUVAL.

SECRETARY.

H. L. HODGKINS.

TREASURER.

A. P. MONTAGUE.

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JOHN B. LARNER.

A. B. DUVAL.

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C. W. FRANZONI, M. D.

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THE MANHOOD OF THE INDIVIDUAL, THE TYPE AND
INDEX OF CIVILIZATION.

BY

ANDREW B. DUVALL, A. M., LL. B.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE
AND THE CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, JUNE 12, 1889.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Faculty:

At your call I stand in this presence to-night to acknowledge fealty and render that obedience which is the best token of affection. The swift sweep of the passing years, while it removes us further from the immediate surroundings of college days, cannot obliterate the pleasant memories of those golden hours when hope and expectation painted the future in roseate colors, when we sighed for the time of action and fruition; and, "after many days" to be thus remembered cannot fail to awaken gratitude. The call, therefore, must be heeded, however inadequate we may feel to the task.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I propose to submit for your consideration some suggestions on "The Manhood of the Individual, the Type and Index of Civilization."

We should ever be grateful that, in the order of Nature and the kind provision of Providence, it is ordained that the human race shall not die off in generations, but that the connecting links of previous generations remain to transmit the example and the bounty of the fathers. If each generation closed *en masse* its career, its influence, and its history, of necessity the lessons of wisdom learned in the hard school of adversity would again have to be re-taught by like processes to each generation; and they would be no sooner learned than the tolling of its mortuary bell would bring an end to all progress that had been made. In its sealed tomb would lie buried all its achievements, its wisdom, its progress, and its fair hope. As it

is, however, the helping hand of each last generation stretches over in loving aid to its fellow, bridging dismal chasms of difficulty with tender affection and depositing in its lap the largess of its bounty and the hoarded riches of its blood-bought possessions, as well as the accumulated energy of its progress. This makes the environment we call civilization.

While the echoes of our latest and greatest Centennial celebration are still resounding in our ears we should not forget that it is a purely arbitrary treatment of the past to divide it into centuries. The book of history is not made up of such independent chapters. It does not resolve itself into such convenient sections; with the dying hours of each hundred years Time's record is not closed; with the opening hours of its successor no new era dawns under changed aspect and environment, separable from its predecessor by some magic of nomenclature, capable of a destiny uninfluenced by its recent companion, to be projected into the future untinged with its colors, not freighted with its woes, nor buoyed with its hopes.

It is a deceptive and illusive process to marshal the centuries and in moving panorama to label your divisions and paint on the canvas of each its supposed distinguishing features; whereas the blending colors lap and intermingle with indescribable confusion, altogether regardless of man's centuries and his convenient stopping or resting places.

And so with the alleged "Eras of History;" is it the Age of Gold, of Bronze, or of Iron that shall in several larger sections represent the whole? Shall you thus remove the sparkling gems in History's coronet and reset them to your fancy's choosing? And this without violence to the setting which time and opportunity and toil, and even disaster and defeat, have given them?

Under whatever sky, in whatever land or clime, at whatever period, there is one factor which is necessarily present. The basis of all history, underlying all society, the necessary element in all civilization, is the struggling individual man, seeking self-preservation, personal aggrandizement, scheming and toiling to better the condition of himself and his family. Whether imperial Cæsar rules with iron rod, or haughty baron dominates with feudal splendor, or republican president administers with gentle sway; whether War breathes his hot furnace blasts, or Peace spreads her downy wings; whether fields are white with harvests or with camps, there stands, toils, hopes, fears, lives, and dies the individual man—of all he is part; for or against him transpire all these things.

It was a striking irony of fate that a manumitted Roman slave, whose genius illumined her literature, should have exclaimed to his applauding masters: "*Homo sum, et humani a me nil alienum puto.*" Noble sentiment! The brotherhood of man had its authoritative seal impressed by the Man of Nazareth; but surely its celestial spirit was voiced by that Freedman in the theater of the Eternal City!

The first man and the last man—the federal head and the imagined last survivor of the race—have been the objects of speculation, curious research, and prophecy. Every intermediate man is worthy of like interest. It is the changing fortune, the advancing or receding wave of his progress, which itself registers history. True history concerns itself with the story of the people; that continuous—it may be monotonous—thread of individual life, whose links bind the man of to-day with his less highly favored ancestor. This aspect robs history of none of its philosophy or romance. This individual man is the epitome of society and civilization. In him on a lesser scale are conspiring all the forces and clashing all the interests and contending all the hostile elements which, on a more magnificent and conspicuous theater, attract the universal attention, and by common consent are denominated history, supply the material for its eras and its centuries. As in the tiny acorn sleeps the giant oak in all its possibilities, so certainly in this individual man lies the race in miniature and history in embryo!

Warring elements and conflicting spirits alike in the material world, civilization, and man work out by inexorable laws the highest attainable good; antagonistic processes and forces, which on casual view seem destructive, are contributing to that final result, and in interchangeable influences produce that equipoise which itself is the highest condition in each!

When we look at the material world what do we see? Each splendid planet in the stupendous system makes its wonderful march held in place by the operation of two unseen and mighty forces—the one incessantly drawing it toward and the other ceaselessly hurling it from a common center; each atom in the visible universe is subject to these same diverse powers, and yet such an equilibrium is maintained that there is no "crash of matter or wreck of worlds."

In this happy combination deprive either of its companion antagonism and chaos comes!

Or, look at the history of civilization. Wherever kingdoms have toppled to their fall and nations have been plunged from the pin-

nacle of power, it is easy to trace the cause to the loss of internal equipoise.

Take these mighty forces, the mercantile and the patriotic spirit, for instance! The one conservative, timid, and selfish; the other rash, bold, and sacrificing. Commerce must have peace to successfully carry out its projects, and as it extends its enterprises the good will of foreign debtors (in whose marts its wares are sold) becomes necessary for its very life; the spirit of gain and of conciliation represses the patriotic impulse that gladly chooses death to dishonor and scorns gold at the price of national pride. A nation of mere shop-keepers will accept peace even with dishonor. "Millions for defense, not a penny for tribute," is not their shibboleth! When the fear of loss of capital in devastated cities or commerce swept from the seas paralyzes the patriotic spirit, the end is nigh.

When this merchandising spirit unduly prevails, talents which might enrich the race in science, discovery, and the higher walks are prostituted to the mean end of money-getting.

The time even came in the history of patriotic Rome (whose conquering eagles had subjugated the world and whose valorous deeds are yet the world's wonders) when the Empire was actually sold by the pretorian guard to Didius, the highest bidder.

Juvenal had previously sung in bitter strains:

"O, Gold! Though Rome beholds no altars flame,
No temples rise to thy pernicious name,
Such as to Victory, Virtue, Faith are reared,
And Concord, where the clamorous stork is heard,
Yet is thy full divinity confest,
Thy shrine established here in every breast!"

In later times when Dutch commerce ruled the seas and the world paid tribute to Amsterdam, where the merchandising spirit had complete sway, the Hollander (whose patriotic spirit is proverbial) was ready to sacrifice even it upon the altar of commerce.

When Antwerp was besieged by the combined forces of Holland and France the stadtholder discovered that the beleaguered city was receiving arms and ammunition from Amsterdam merchants, who, when tried by the magistrates, were acquitted on the ground that Amsterdam merchants had the right to trade wherever they pleased, and in this instance they had done their duty to their employers! The merchants added that if anything was to be gained by trading to hell they would risk burning their sails!

On the other hand, we might easily show that in a nation of soldiers where the military spirit is regnant life, peace and material prosperity are constantly menaced, the home is destroyed, and ruin is inevitable.

Now turn your glance to the individual man. The presence and play in equipoise of antagonistic forces within and upon him make the perfect man. Dominated by any one of the passions, he fails to develop that rounded character which gives to manhood its glory. What unfortunate specimens are the result of the undue cultivation of even some admitted virtue. Take the avaricious man; the good quality of prudent forethought has been given full sway, the counter virtue has been checked, and the equilibrium has been destroyed. He dreams of selfish gain. His hand, which should open to feed the poor, closes with iron grip. That troublesome and apparently increasing genius, the crank, is the natural offspring. He sees things unduly proportioned. They do not have to him their proper relations. He has meditated upon and exclusively cultivated some one virtue; has allowed it to become so magnified in his conceptions that it is actually transformed into a vice. Even the philosophy of the ancients was founded upon the idea of a conflict. With the ancient Persian philosophy it became the general formula of the universe. Creation contained in its bosom a radical hostility. Aristotelean philosophy maintained that the universe resulted from two opposite principles (form and privation) combined with a third principle (matter) which lies at the ground of the two others. Virtue consisted in a medium between opposite passions.

In these centennial days we have justly sung the praises of those sturdy men who so wisely framed and fashioned our ship of state and launched it on the unsailed sea of nations; and it is a remarkable and noteworthy fact that one name has almost to the exclusion of the others received the meed of praise. Was it that Franklin was not wise, that Jefferson was not philosophic, that Adams was not sagacious, that Hamilton was not far-sighted, that Lafayette was not chivalrous, or that Washington was more than each of these in their respective fields? No; surely not! Their fame is imperishable; but he blended in one character in some degree their distinguishing traits and exhibited them all in splendid equipoise. It was because

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, this was a man!"

In each life to-day this self-same conflict rages ; none so lowly as not to be the arena of the strive ; none so lofty as to escape the shock of the mighty contestants :—

“Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires ;
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires.”

The outcome of all this antagonism in the individual is manhood ! How is it developed ?

It is worked out of the raw material, as the sculptor brings out of its hiding place the beautiful statue. With chisel, chipping here and scaling there, here deep indentation made by heavy blow, there slight undulation by gentle stroke, smiting and smoothing, at length the work is done ! Or, as the artificer in metal works his work upon the anvil, purified and melted by furnace fires, and fashioned by the hammer stroke ! Here stands the magnificent organ, and the master is seated before it. Pull out this stop and this, you have discord ; but pull that and that, and you have the complement, and the swelling strains fill the air with blended harmony !

The distinguishing feature of modern civilization is the development of this individual. Personal liberty is at once the cause and effect of that civilization.

The Roman world was formed of cities, and to cities it again returned. The liberty of the ancient civilization was political liberty—the liberty of the citizen. “All roads led to Rome” that the mighty cohorts might be swiftly dispatched to succor the imperiled capital or the distant city ; but the rude German barbarians were imbued with quite another spirit. The idea of personal liberty was the priceless legacy these iconoclasts bequeathed, and history shows it was ultimately the sufficient compensation for the destruction they wrought. Iconoclasts they were ; and a mighty and marvelous fabric fell beneath their cruel blows.

Modern civilization allows the development of the individual. The atmosphere of this nineteenth century is a resolvent of gyves and chains, whether on Russian steppes, African plains, or American savannahs. Personal liberty, personal freedom, individuality was never so universal as in this day of grace.

What are the forces to-day operating upon and developing the manhood of this individual ? To contract the horizon of our

vision, what shall we say of American manhood as we enter the second century of our constitutional history? Under no form of government so much as our own—a government of the people, for the people—does the manhood of the individual have a wider or a freer field?

What, then, is our environment and what the manhood working away it? Like the coral insect which itself supplies the material and the workman of the structure which is built. Does the manhood of this nineteenth century fail to reach your ideal?

You impeach it as not true! The world is full of masqueraders and charlatans. The counterfeit so often passes for the genuine that our view becomes confused. The true and false in appearance are so often alike. The highest tribute the false pays to the true is its effort to simulate it, whether in the patent medicine advertised as "none genuine without our name upon the label" or the hypocrite clad in widest phylactery and seeking the highest seat in the synagogue. But the true has the ring in it and responds to the crucial test. Unfortunately this is an era of imitations; the food we eat is adulterated; the clothing we wear is shoddy; the jewelry that decks the bosom of beauty is pinchbeck; the art which colors the canvas is mechanical; even the antiquities displayed and sold are made to order. But the universal protests against these imitations and the just denunciations of these shams show that the manhood of the day is not with it or of it.

You impeach it as not honest! yet the commerce of to-day is founded upon it. Communities and continents trade and traffic, busy wheels revolve, heavy forges blaze, earth's mines are opened, the iron horse traverses the continent on interlacing bands of steel, the mighty steamers plow the deep, the harvests of the world are transported, and the balance of trade is maintained on a system which has for its necessary corner-stone the honesty of this manhood. To-day, more than ever before, men leave their fortunes in the keeping of other men because of their confidence in their integrity!

You impeach it as unjust! You say the world stands to-day in a state of armed neutrality; nations, armed *cap-a-pie*, watch one another, waiting the favorable opportunity to cripple their adversary and competitor or to make reprisal for lost territory. That it is unjust to thus divert from peaceful pursuits the farmer and the mechanic, the producer and artificer; that this should be the day

when the wren shall build her nest in the cannon's mouth: yet war itself may be a potent instrument of justice.

You cite the injustice of the money power! the greed of corporations, the combinations of gigantic monetary institutions, the day of trusts, capital arrayed against labor! True, alas! The undue predominance of this power is the main disturbance to the coveted equilibrium; but, on the other hand, the more than princely gifts of millions by the fortunate owners of hitherto unparalleled possessions in this our day have made a Maecenas for almost every hamlet. The stately piles for universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, homes, and art which generous wealth is everywhere erecting and endowing present a spectacle never before witnessed. The fragrant memory of the noble charities of a Peabody and a Johns Hopkins and our own honored Corcoran would itself almost atone for the alleged injustice of wealth!

But you impeach it as not chivalrous! With Burke you exclaim "the day of chivalry is gone!" but I insist that true chivalry exists in this nineteenth century. It may not be that with steel helmet and mailed coat the knights ride forth to rescue imperiled maidens or to right the wrongs of weaker kinsmen (I have not seen any such recently); but in our times knightly spirits think knightly thoughts and perform knightly deeds as never in those other days "when knights of old wore spurs of gold." And the quick response which their heroic deeds evokes from you and me shows that in us that spirit is not dead, but sleeping.

In the alembic of this chivalry, the tears of sympathy for a fire-scourged Boston and Chicago, or a fever-smitten Jacksonville, or a devastated and deluged Johnstown are transmuted into gold!

When a passing merchantman vessel on the trackless sea throws overboard her freight and rescues the living cargo of a sinking emigrant ship, two hemispheres tender an ovation to an unknown Murrell, and vie with one another in giving him fame and reward!

When a Stanley pierces the African continent, if only for political gain, you and I wait on tip-toe of expectancy to learn when and where and how he shall emerge from the Cimmerian darkness! When the terrible hurricane resistlessly sweeps the Samoan Bay and drives upon the frightful reef the bristling, menacing men-of-war, a common ruin restores the strained political relations and brings a peaceful solution to portending war!

It will not do to say the manhood of to-day is thoroughly selfish

and spiritless; the patriotic spirit but yesterday responded with its blood and treasure as freely and as fiercely and as quickly as ever before to its country's call in defense of her honor and her life. No; it will not do to say that the manhood of to-day is thoroughly selfish and self-hunting! Never was there a time when the unfortunate, the helpless, and the criminal classes of society were so aided and cared for; the humane societies seeking out and intelligently aiding the man overtaken by disaster or crushed and maimed in life's struggle; the wonderful educational facilities for the deaf, dumb, and blind; the tender care for the insane; the ample provision for the sick; the reformatory institutions for the vicious; the patrol of the coast with its life-saving devices for the mariner in distress—these all are the concreted ideas of the manhood of our day embodying its sentiment of charity and self-abnegation!

The strongest conserving and regulating force in these days is the educational power. The public school, the college, and the university contact more lives and under more favorable circumstances than ever before. Their mission is to cultivate the ideal—not merely the practical; to bring the best results of the best thought of the best minds of all the past; and with these as a starting point to mould and fashion the manhood of to-morrow. The opportunity of the educator lies just here. What may he not accomplish? What power can successfully conflict with this to destroy or nullify its influence? And what shall we say of that great educator—the most powerful engine of modern times, the reflex and moulder of public sentiment, the detector of crime, the guardian of morals, the mirror of progress—the press! Or what of that advocate of the ideal, the true, the good, the just, the right—the pulpit!

Let these conspire to enthrone the sentiment of Duty in the manhood of to-day, and to-morrow the glorious dreams of Utopia may be materialized! for, after all else has been said, the chief yet remains to be said—that the manhood which is actuated by a high sense of personal duty creates the ideal environment!

President Harrison, in his Centennial address at New York, speaking of that illustrious American, our first President, said: "He was the incarnation of duty, and he teaches us to-day this great lesson, that those who would associate their names with events that shall outlive a century can only do so by the highest consecration to duty." This great truth so well phrased is worthy to be written in letters of gold.

Noblesse oblige! And let it not be forgotten that he who has enjoyed the privileges of the higher education, by that fact and its favored possession, is under obligation to advance the manhood of his less favored brother. The manly man thus enrolls the patent of his nobility!

Duty, "stern daughter of the voice of God," is the steadying, equalizing force forever demanding justice, fraternity, charity, and progress! Let the educators implant "duty" in the coming man. Let her behest be heard and obeyed. Then this presiding genius, directing, curbing, and checking the fiery steeds, will conduct the chariot of progress to the coveted goal!

The philosophy of all these antagonisms is the reign of law. Above them all sits enthroned that Providence whose ends are worked out by the eternal right! Ring out the false, ring in the true!

"For right is right, as God is God,
And right the day shall win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin!"

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

PROF. OTIS T. MASON.

DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION,
JUNE 10, 1889.

My Fellow Alumni:

My words to you shall be few to-night, because there are other matters to bring before you, of a practical nature, to which it is meet that you come with fresh and not with jaded minds.

The seat of learning, in relation to its graduates, has quite happily been called *alma mater*. But the metaphor is incomplete, because the perfection of the family idea applied to any human institution necessarily involves three persons, the *almus pater*, the *alma mater*, and the *alumnus*.

In what I shall say to you in this connection I beg you to regard the adjective *almus* in its original and literal meaning, of food and nourishment, rather than in its later and figurative meaning, of gentleness.

Applied to the institution of learning the *almus pater* is, without doubt, its governing body. And, as there are many kinds of fathers, so there is an infinite variety of boards of trustees.

In my mind's eye I can see an *almus pater* imitating some of those migratory fishes which once a year visit the spawning ground in order to fructify the ovules already prepared for them, and then, regardless alike of the fate of *mater* and offspring, lose themselves for a twelvemonth in the vast and wandering ocean.

Another vision then flits across my mind. It is of the human *almus pater* who, day and night, summer and winter, incessantly defends and supports the *alma mater*. In her days of blooming cheeks and buoyant carriage he walks with self-conscious pride in her company. In her hours of want he labors for her from early morn till dewy eve, never so happy as when he lays his offering at her feet.

In her days of calamity and reproach he is her faithful physician and untiring nurse; he guards her honor as he does his life. With

him her wifeness is not an ephemeral episode of romantic love; there is no incompatibility of temper here, nor criminal adultery nor cruel desertion.

We have not at this time to inquire to which of these two classes the governing body of this institution may belong; but we have a right, which we propose to exert on the proper occasion, to ask the question whether our *almus pater* is living up to those sacred marriage vows which he voluntarily assumed. We might pursue this figure of speech much further on the paternal side, but let us for a few moments assume another point of view.

Alma mater! That is, indeed, a charming phrase in which they speak of the relation sustained by a body of teachers to their pupils. You do not suppose for a moment that these enchanting Latin words apply to brick or stone, or wood or iron, to bronze or gold, or printed books. These are the endearing title of that collected learning and tact and friendly solicitude which we are wont to call the faculty. Without these a university might be a library, a gallery, or a laboratory, but it would have no maternal, seminal, reproductive power.

Now, there are mothers and mothers, and it will do us no harm to look at one or two of them with which to compare the *alma mater*.

All day long, in these hot summer months, the heartless insect deposits its eggs, but never once recognizes its offspring. The old gad fly and the young gad fly side by side pursue their selfish mission without for one moment considering the existence of such a word as maternity. And you have seen college faculties as indifferent and brutish as this. In them was never felt the ecstasy of conception, the anxiety of child-bearing, the tender solicitude of maternity. The result was as natural and inevitable as gravity, an alienated *almus pater* and offspring ashamed of their mother.

But you have also seen institutions of learning that in all respects emulate those successful mothers, whose care is never lacking toward their children from the natal to the parting moment. Once within the vital circulation of that sacred office, a boy's destiny was foregone. In class, at bed, at board, in his lonely groping after a professional door which he yearns to open into fortune's daylight, through the long, long struggle which we sum up in the short, short word "life," the *alma mater* was his dearest friend. And if in this modern war for bread and fame and wealth called civilization he

scores an honorable record, she builds a mausoleum to his memory, where future generations may read his name inscribed in marble of immaculate whiteness. To characterize the dynamic of such influences, to weigh the advantages which come to young minds whom fortune has favored with such opportunities, is far beyond my ability. We may in these swiftly passing minutes barely stop to ask to which of these classes does our *alma mater* belong. We have a right, as heirs to this inheritance, and we may exert it on the proper occasion, to ask her whether she remembers her solemn oath to love, to cherish, and to obey our *almus pater*, her natural duty to her sons and daughters. Oh, mother of our minds! May it ever be our pride to wear our academic honors and to point to thy dwelling as the birth-place of our minds. Hold up thy head, oh, gentle one, that men may see thy beauty and be won to thee.

And now I come to you, oh, *alumnus* of this scholastic marriage. While you were in your academic swaddling clothes the primitive term *aliturus* was a more appropriate name for you, being fed by your mother and contributing nothing to her support. But now you have become men and women, you have put away the childish *aliturus*, and you have adopted as your motto the more noble and filial epithet *alumnus*.

As a genus, a class, an association of grown-up offspring, you are present to demand the holy privilege of contributing to the well-being of your *alma mater*. Doubtless it has been the unspeakable pleasure of some of those who hear me to have your mothers after the flesh live to that time of life when the question between you and her every day has been: How can I bring some fresh surprise to add variety to your happiness and make you glad to live? Perhaps it may have been the unparalleled honor of some who sit before me to be the abundant and considerate support of a gentle mother. As you two have walked the streets together, the *alma mater*, the meaning of the word *alma* transformed by time from the literal to the tropical meaning, from "nourishing" to "gentle," on her furrowed brow as well as in the term itself, and the once nourished offspring, now become the sustaining child, I declare there has nothing in the world so moved the admiration of men.

On the other hand, picture to yourself the young viviparous snake escaped from its mother's ovary, a thankless parricide, from whom was never seen one single act or thought of filial gratitude.

These are, indeed, the antipodes of what our eyes behold between parent and child. It is my earnest desire to see henceforth in each alumnus of this institution a dutiful son. We have determined to arouse ourselves in behalf of our academic and professional mother that she may walk with princes. These three are the holy trinity of mutual dependence and love, this father, mother, son in academic life.

It is like the sun shining down upon our earth in threefold ray of heat, light, and chemical invigoration, and stimulating the three kingdoms of nature, mineral, plant, and animal, into a perpetual flow one into another.

In a perfectly organized and vitalized university the threefold divine stimulus of learning, instruction, and research shines down on *pater*, *mater*, and *genus*, and sets in motion all those intellectual activities that bring them into vital interdependence and organic unity. So may it be with Columbian University is my humble prayer.

You will now allow me to drop the metaphor and to close at once my address and my happy career as President of the Alumni Association of the Columbian University with a few plain remarks.

The year just ending has been the most successful in the history of this Association. Something of permanent importance has been accomplished. You set yourself the task of endowing the library of the University and you have done nobly in this line.

A reading-room has been established and furnished with an excellent series of journals. More ought to be done and more will be done in perfecting this scheme by removing it away from the precarious support of subscription and permanently endowing it.

We must not rest with the library. I have seen colleges rise and decline, but I never saw one in decrepitude whose alumni were alive to its wants. I go further: no institution can thrive under our present system of education in America whose graduates are not brought into living relation with its affairs. I have heard that at the next meeting of the corporation this fact will be more fully recognized.

You have all heard that Dr. Welling will make great efforts the coming year to increase the endowment of the University. But nobody wants to endow that which gives no evidence of vitality. Men pile money on money, resources on resources, smiles on smiles, labor on labor. Now, it will make all the difference in the world

if, when he approaches generous men, he can say the trustees of our institution are alive to the occasion, the faculty are more alive, but the alumni are most alive of all.

A generous man has lately given to education \$700,000, but he has not bestowed one single penny until he has consulted thirty-six thoughtful men to know whether the beneficiaries are alive and worthy.

You will now hear from our committees, who will lay before you some suggestions for immediate action. The point I would emphasize is this, that every man must join himself to one of these suggestions, and beat the drum, if there is naught else he can do.

You remember very well that the sudden rise of Princeton, Harvard, and Columbia, in New York, has been caused by the clamor of their alumni. Let us imitate their example.

And now, fellow alumni, in taking leave of this pleasant consulship I beg leave to thank you for the generosity with which you have responded to appeals, the pleasure which you gave to your chairman by your hearty good humor at the University dinner, and the uniform courtesy which I have received from every one of you.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

JUNE 10, 1889.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was called to order at 8.15 p. m. by the President, Prof. Otis T. Mason, forty-five members being present.

The minutes of the annual meeting of June 11, 1888, were read and approved.

The President addressed the Association urging the Alumni to renewed efforts for the University.

The Secretary read a report in reference to the proposed historical catalogue, showing what had been done and suggesting plans for further work.

On motion of Mr. E. B. Hay the report was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer read his financial report for the past year and also a supplementary report in reference to the annual dinner of the Association.

Prof. L. D. Lodge, from the Auditing Committee, consisting of Mr. A. S. Worthington and himself, read a report endorsing the financial report of the Treasurer, and, on motion, it was adopted.

Professor Gore, from the Library Committee, made a report showing that through the efforts of the Alumni a reading-room had been established and stocked with forty-three periodicals, and that a large number of valuable books had been donated and others purchased with money subscribed by the Alumni.

The report was discussed by Dr. Lee, Mr. Hay, and Professor Mason, and, on motion of Mr. Duvall, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The following was offered by Professor Montague :

In the devotion and in the efforts of earnest alumni lie the glory and success of institutions of learning. Knowing that our University can and does furnish sound and thorough instruction; know-

ing that it needs more students, and believing that an appeal to this Association will not be in vain: therefore, be it

Resolved, That every member of this Alumni Association should use his influence to induce at least one student to enter some school of the Columbian University next session.

It was discussed by President Welling, Professor Huntington, Professor Fristoe, Mr. H. L. Reynolds, Mr. W. A. De Caidry, Rev. A. F. Steele, and Mr. E. B. Hay, and was finally referred to the Executive Committee for action.

The election of officers was then had and resulted as follows, each election being unanimous:

President—Dr. D. W. Prentiss.

Vice-Presidents—W. A. De Caidry, A. B. Duvall.

Secretary—Prof. H. L. Hodgkins.

Treasurer—Prof. A. P. Montague.

Mr. Chapin Brown moved a vote of thanks to the old board of officers for their faithful services during the past year.

Carried unanimously.

The Association then, at 10 p. m., adjourned.

H. L. HODGKINS,

Secretary.

JUNE 11, 1889.

The President, Dr. D. W. Prentiss, to-day appointed the following additional members of the Executive Committee:

Academic Department—O. T. Mason, Rev. A. F. Steele.

Medical Department—Dr. Wm. Lee, Dr. C. W. Franzoni.

Law Department—E. B. Hay, John B. Larner.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

JUNE 10, 1889.

In this report, in reference to the work of preparation of an historical catalogue of the Alumni of the University, the subject-matter naturally divides itself into three parts: First, what has been done by others in the past; second, what I have done; third, what, in my judgment, should be done in the future. And, as a preliminary, I have thought it advisable to say a few words in reference to the history of the institution.

About 1817 Rev. Luther Rice, agent of the Baptist General Convention of the United States, conceived the idea of founding a college in the city of Washington, and through his personal exertions contributions were obtained, and in 1819 the land upon College Hill, at the head of Fourteenth street, was purchased, and shortly afterward the construction of the College building was commenced.

By an act of Congress approved February 9, 1821, a charter was granted to the proposed College. Under this charter the government of the College was committed to a board of not more than thirty-one trustees. To this board, and to the faculty which they were authorized to appoint, were given university powers, allowing them to establish both academic and professional schools and to grant degrees in the liberal arts and sciences.

Though the College was founded through the exertions of Baptists and a majority of its governing board has been of that denomination, yet it has never been sectarian. Its officers of instruction and its students have been drawn from all denominations. In the original charter it was provided "That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any person, either as president, professor, tutor, or pupil, be refused admittance into said College or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion."

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, the corporate title was changed to that of The Columbian University, and the

governing board was made to consist of twenty-one trustees and twenty-one overseers.

The Collegiate Department was opened in January, 1822, with a faculty of seven members and an attendance of thirty-nine students. Owing to financial difficulties the College exercises were suspended in 1827, but were resumed the following year. During the sixty-seven years of its existence the College has had six presidents, and our present honored President has served since 1871—a period exceeding by several years the time of any of his predecessors.

The first graduating class—that of 1824—consisted of three men. Up to the present time there have been about 460 graduates, and of these the present addresses of 150 are known.

The Medical Department was opened in 1825, when a very valuable lecture was delivered by Dr. Thos. Sewall, in which he gave a history of the medical schools in this country, showing that the Medical Department of the Columbian College was the seventeenth school established in the United States. In an address at the commencement of the Medical School in 1884 Dr. Wm. Lee gave a very interesting and suggestive sketch of the history of the Medical Department.

The first graduating class—the class of 1826—consisted of seven men. The total number of graduates is about 580, and of these the present addresses of 280 are known.

The Law School was organized in 1826, with William Cranch and William T. Carroll as its first professors. It was discontinued in a short time, owing to the financial embarrassments of the College, and was not re-established until 1865, since which time it has continued to hold its sessions with that success which is a matter of knowledge and rejoicing to every alumnus of the University. It was the first law school to establish the post-graduate course in practice, leading to the degree of master of laws.

There have been 1,200 graduates of this school, and the addresses of 580 are known.

The Scientific School was established in 1884, and, in grateful recollection of the liberal benefactions of the Hon. W. W. Corcoran, it has been called the Corcoran Scientific School.

Its first class of six members graduated last year.

The Dental School was established in 1887, and has had seven graduates.

It will thus be seen that, from the five schools for higher collegiate and professional instruction which have been established by this University, there have been over 2,500 graduates, and of these the present addresses of 1,000 are known to the Secretary, and of these 1,000 about 200 are living outside the city of Washington. I am sure that several hundred additional addresses could be furnished me by the Alumni with whom I am in communication, and I ask the aid and co-operation of each and all of you.

A number of historical catalogues have been published, and I shall enumerate only those which I have seen; but it should be understood that I have made no careful search as yet. In 1839, 1849, 1857, and 1868 catalogues of the Alumni were published, but only the names of the graduates and the degrees conferred by this University were given. The catalogue for 1868 has a short historical sketch of the College. The last historical catalogue was published in 1876, and gave more details relating to the graduates of the College, but merely the names of the graduates in law and medicine. In 1883 a catalogue of the law graduates was published, giving the names only. The medical catalogue for 1886 contained a list of the graduates in medicine.

I have for a number of years hoped to find the time to enter vigorously upon the work of preparation of a new and more extensive catalogue of the graduates; and shortly after my election as Secretary of the Alumni, two years ago, in furtherance of the work I prepared at my own expense a card catalogue of the graduates, and I have placed upon these cards such information as has come to me. I have as yet made no systematic efforts in the carrying out of the planned work, but a beginning has been made.

On September 28, 1888, the Executive Committee of the Alumni adopted the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Lee:

Resolved, That the Alumni recommend to the proper officers of the University that there be published an historical sketch of the University, its various departments, and its officers, with full class lists of the Alumni and the honors attained by them in public or private life, their dates of death or present addresses, suitably illustrated, and provided with a copious and comprehensive index.

This resolution expresses very definitely what is desired. No complete history of the University has ever been written or published, so far as my knowledge goes. Several sketches have been printed, but none are satisfactory.

The work of preparing this history should be intrusted to some person who can obtain access to the records and files of the University, and the more thorough and intimate his knowledge of the reasons for the facts of record, the more valuable would be his work. Our President, Dr. Welling, has wished to write such a history, I know, and only lack of time has prevented him. If he could be prevailed upon to do it his work would be invaluable.

The obtaining and compiling of the statistics relating to the graduates is a work of considerable magnitude, and cannot be accomplished in a day or a year. It will involve an extensive correspondence, and provision must be made for the expenses of printing and postage.

The general direction of the whole work should be intrusted to a small committee, or even to a single person, though much aid could be obtained from members of the Faculty and interested graduates in each department. In fact it might be well to intrust the work for each department to a subcommittee of one, carefully selected.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. HODGKINS,
Secretary.

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts:

June 16, 1888. Received from Prof. O. T. Mason, retiring Treasurer.....	\$8 36	
Received from Alumni, annual dues and for dinner tickets.....	376 00	
		<u>\$384 36</u>
Disbursements:		
Printing and postage, Secretary and Treasurer.....	\$87 36	
Annual dinner.....	286 00	
		<u>373 36</u>
June 10, 1889. Cash on hand.....	\$11 00	<u></u>

REPORT OF LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts:

From Prof. Asaph Hall.....	\$10 00
" Mr. John B. Larner (bond).....	250 00
" Mr. H. L. Reynolds.....	10 00
" Dr. B. C. Cook.....	1 00
" Mr. R. H. T. Leipold.....	4 00
" Prof. Fabian Franklin.....	4 00
	<u>\$279 00</u>

Disbursements:

To Professor Gore, of Purchasing Committee.....	\$24 50
To subscriptions to newspapers.....	4 50
	<u>\$29 00</u>

REPORT OF MAGAZINE FUND.

Received from thirteen alumni, one law professor, and one trustee.....	\$73 50
Expended in subscriptions to magazines and newspapers.....	73 50

A. P. MONTAGUE,
Treasurer.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

JUNE 10, 1889.

Since October 1, 1888, 209 volumes have been added to the library by purchase. Of these, four lexicons were purchased with money contributed by Alumni; the others were purchased with University funds. Seventy-nine volumes were presented by Alumni or at their suggestion. The principal contributions have been the following:

- W. H. Babcock, three volumes of his own writings.
- Prof. O. T. Mason, a bound series of papers on Anthropology, written by himself, and a number of miscellaneous pamphlets.
- Rev. S. R. White, Gill's Commentaries, 9 volumes.
- Dr. J. Curtiss Smithe, The Adventures of Telemachus, 1768.
- Dr. Harvey Lindsley, 34 volumes.
- W. A. De Caindry, Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of the United States, 7 volumes.
- Wm. Tayloe Snyder, Black's Atlas of the World; Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary; Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World.
- I. B. Linton, Walker's American Law.
- Mrs. Perry, Sketches by Gov. Perry.
- O. L. Fassig, Bibliography of Meteorology.
- F. H. Kerfoot, D. D., one volume.
- Prof. J. H. Gore, two volumes.
- President Welling, one volume.

Special efforts have been made to secure all Government publications as they appear.

The library is also indebted to Professor Fristoe for the loan of a complete set of the Encyclopædia Britannica, last edition.

It would be difficult to overestimate the good effects of the reading-room feature of our library, started and so far sustained by the Alumni. Forty-three periodicals have been subscribed for or received in response to request for a free copy. No portion of the library is so much used or so thoroughly enjoyed as the files of periodicals, and every contribution to this fund adds valuable information of the most recent type to our stock, and aids in reducing the work of discipline to a minimum.

During the past eight months 796 individual volumes or papers have found a place within our library. If this rate of increase be kept up for five years our library will be nearly doubled in size and quadrupled in usefulness. Such a growing collection of useful books—accessible to Alumni during eight hours each day—will surely commend itself as worthy of being enlarged by our gifts or our loans.

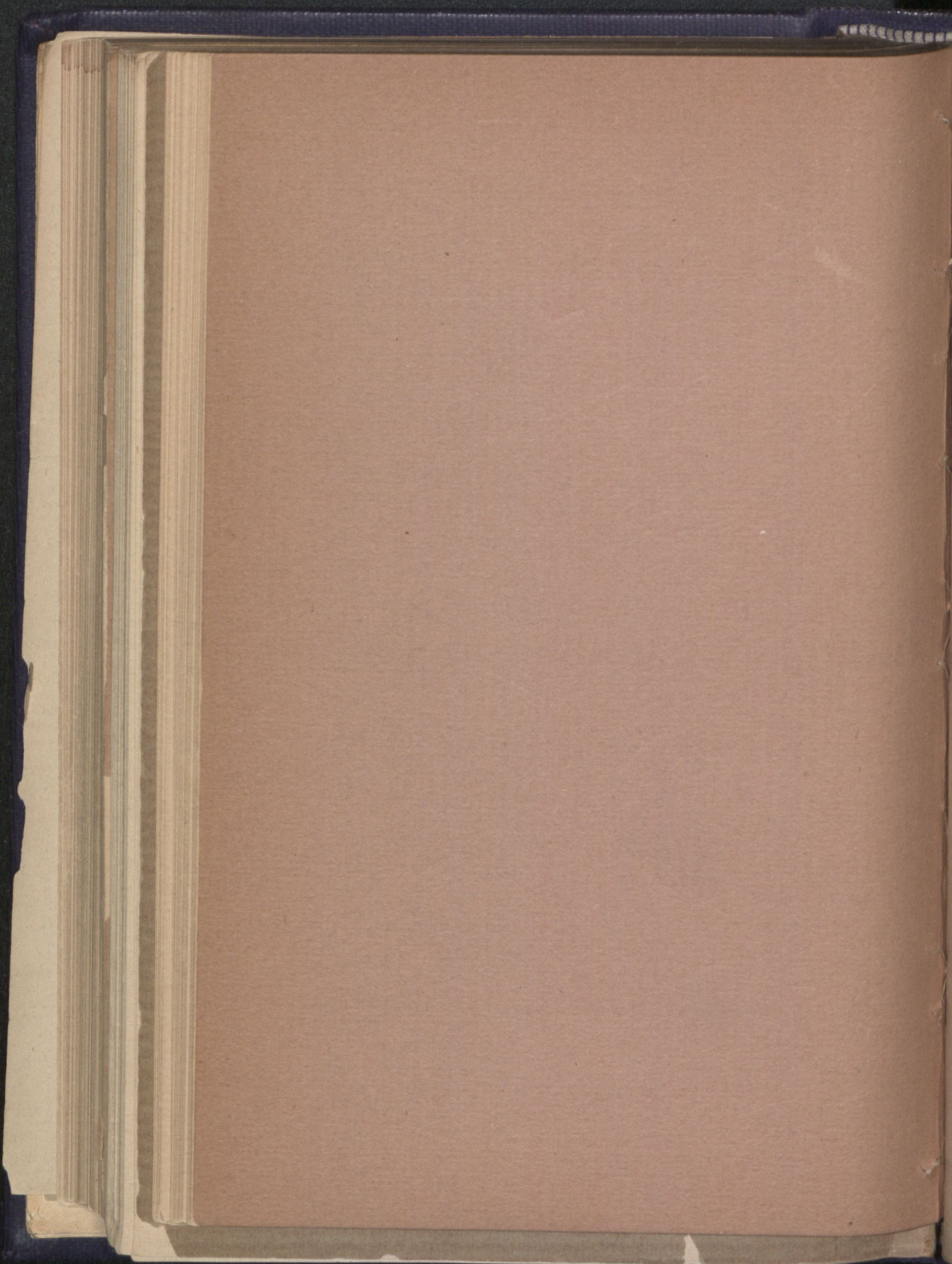
J. H. GORE,
For Library Committee.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

[From the Washington "Star" of April 11, 1889.]

A table extending the whole length of the long banquet-room at Wormley's Hotel last night glittered with silver and glass and was adorned with masses of flowers and fruit. In the array of banquetters who gathered about the festal board were leaders in scientific work, men famed as instructors, lawyers and doctors holding honored places in their professions, journalists and business men of the city, all of whom owe allegiance to the Columbian University as their *alma mater*. They represented the flower and fruit of the University, and they assemble once a year to hold a feast in honor of the well-loved institution. There were nearly a hundred present last evening. They enjoyed a fine dinner and listened to a number of good after-dinner speeches, each department of the University having its champion, and managing to have its claims to consideration fully exploited. Among the special guests of the evening were Major J. W. Powell, director of the Geological Survey, and Dr. John S. Billings, of the Army Medical Museum. Prof. Otis T. Mason, whose name has been identified with the University for so many years that one can scarcely credit his youthful appearance, presided as toast-master, and his bright way of stating the toasts and his somewhat unique rendering of the Latin sentiments helped to give a rare and racy flavor to the feast of wit that followed the ter-rapin and jacksnipe. It transpired early that the day was Professor Mason's fifty-first birthday, and that the committee in charge had conspired to fix the banquet on that date, so as to honor Professor Mason at the same time that they honored the University. Near Professor Mason sat President Welling and a group of professors and distinguished men who have aided the University as trustees or as patrons.

Professor Mason in introducing the toasts made the gratifying announcement that the Columbian University was never in a more prosperous condition than it is to-day. He spoke of the fact that in the board of trustees there was but one graduate of the University, while the board of overseers includes six and the faculty



CATALOGUE

OF

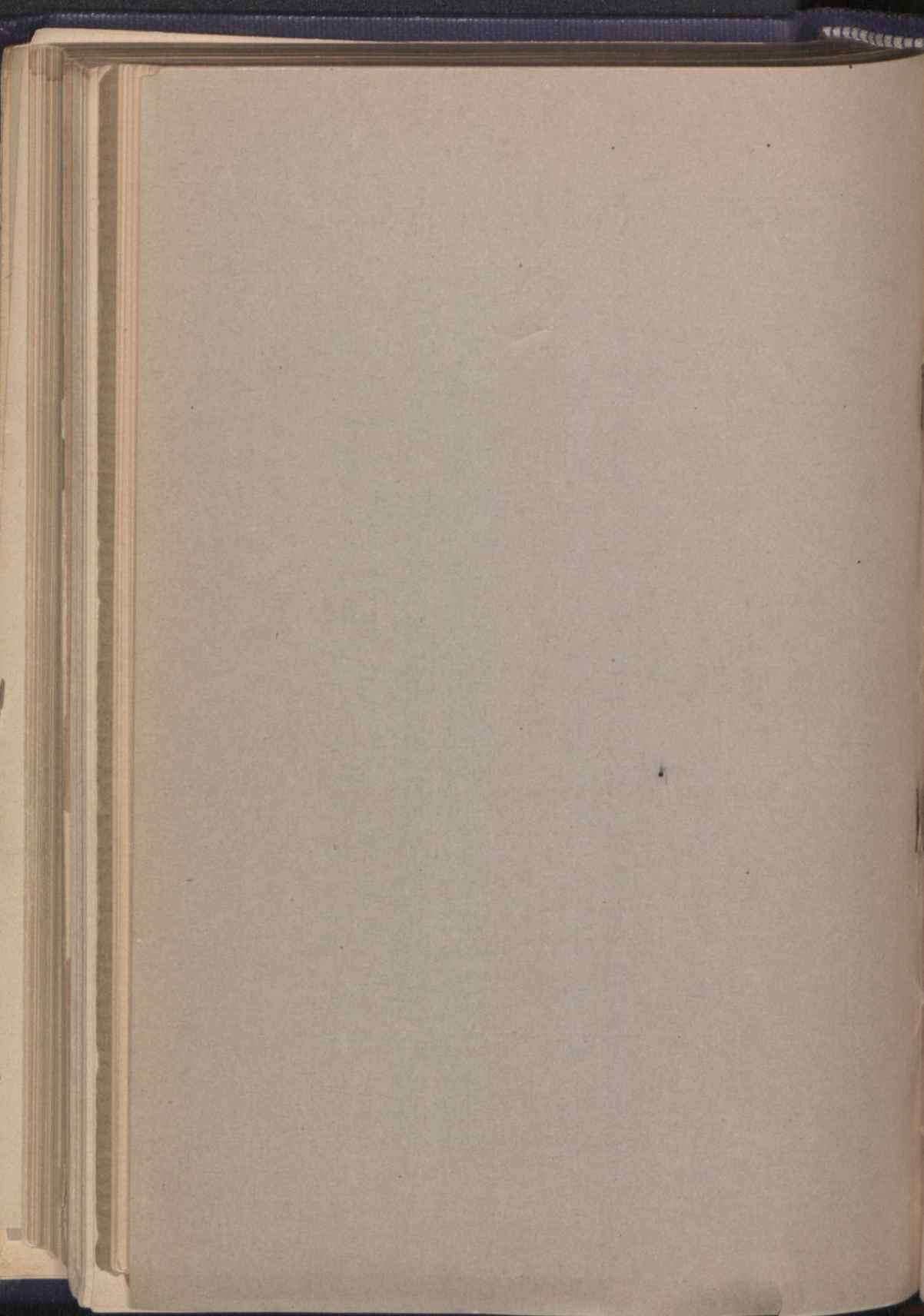
THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1888-'89.

WASHINGTON:
RUFUS H. DARBY, PRINTER.
1889.



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THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

CALENDAR.

1889. Sept. 9-21.—Examination of new scholars.
 Sept. 23.—The First Term commences.
 Sept. 30.—Regular Marks begin.
 Oct. 28.—First Monthly Report rendered.
 Nov. 25.—Second Monthly Report rendered.
 Nov. 28-29.—Thanksgiving Holidays.
 Dec. 23.—Third Monthly Report rendered.
 Dec. 25. } Christmas Holidays.
 1890. Jan. 1. }
 Jan. 27.—Fourth Monthly Report rendered.
 Jan. 24-31.—Intermediate Examination.
 Feb. 3.—Marks of Second Term begin.
 Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday—holiday.
 March 3.—Fifth Monthly Report rendered.
 March 31.—Sixth Monthly Report rendered.
 April 4-7.—Good Friday and Easter Monday—holidays.
 May 5.—Seventh Monthly Report rendered.
 June 2.—Eighth Monthly report rendered.
 June 2-12.—Final Examination.
 June 13.—Public Closing Exercises.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

ANDREW P. MONTAGUE, A. M., Ph. D., Principal, Instructor in Greek, Latin, and English.

REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, A. M., D. D., Instructor in Greek.

REV. S. M. SHUTE, A. M., D. D., Instructor in Rhetoric.

HOWARD L. HODGKINS, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics and Physics.

LEE D. LODGE, A. M., Instructor in Latin and French.

EUGENE B. JACKSON, B. S., Instructor in English.

EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, Instructor in Elocution.

LEONARD G. SPENCER, Instructor in Penmanship and Book-keeping.

DESIGN.

The Preparatory School of the Columbian College was established for the purpose of giving a thorough preparation for College or the technical school, and of fitting boys for the higher pursuit of business. In its new building, in its grades of study, and in its general management, the authorities and the instructors have kept steadily in view the growth of the National Capital and the progress of education in our country. While the School is divided into four grades, the greatest freedom is exercised in classifying pupils in accordance with their previous training and natural aptitudes.

Very many of the boys of our city are compelled to forego a college education and to prepare themselves to enter at once, on leaving the School, some of the many avenues of self-support. This fact has been carefully considered, and a High-school course so arranged as to assist those who take it in making the best use of the time at their disposal.

Under the terms of the "Admiral Powell Endowment" free scholarships will be given to a limited number of pupils who are preparing for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and who, at the end of their course of study, shall actually enter that institution.

DISCIPLINE.

The School is conducted on Christian principles, both in its discipline and in its teaching; but no instruction is given and no influence exerted in favor of any peculiar denominational tenets.

In addition to daily recitations, an examination is held at the end of each term on all the studies of that term.

The graded scale of merit used in the School ranges from 0 to 100, and each student must reach a grade of 70 in order to be advanced with his class.

The progress of the scholar is stimulated by daily records, by monthly and term reports to parents, by promotions in his class and by prizes.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Principal, or one of his assistants, will be at the School Building, No. 1335 H street northwest, from the ninth of September until the School begins, from ten o'clock A. M. to two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving new students and of answering inquiries concerning the School.

The number of scholars in the school at any one time is limited to one hundred, and students will be admitted to vacancies in this number according to the order of their registered application.

The school hours are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2.15 o'clock P. M.

EXPENSES.

For the scholastic year, including all expenses \$80 00

All bills must be paid in advance, at the beginning of each half-yearly term, to the Treasurer of the Corporation, ROBERT C. FOX, LL. D., at his office in the Corcoran Building, corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, or to GEO. L. WILKINSON, B. S., Registrar of the School.

SCHEMES OF STUDIES IN THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FIRST YEAR: FOURTH CLASS.

Reading.—"Footprints of Travel."

Spelling.—Worcester's New Pronouncing Speller.

Arithmetic.—Thompson's Complete Graded Arithmetic.

Geography.—Swinton's Grammar School Geography.

History.—Anderson's New Grammar School United States.

Grammar.—Hart's Elementary English Grammar.

Latin.—McCabe's Bingham's Latin Grammar.

Declamation, Composition, Map-Drawing.

Penmanship.

SECOND YEAR: THIRD CLASS.

Reading.—"Youth's Companion."

Spelling.—Worcester's New Pronouncing Speller.

Grammar.—Hart's English Grammar and Analysis.

Arithmetic.—Thompson's Complete Graded Arithmetic.

Geography.—Swinton's (completed).

History.—Anderson's History of England.

Latin.—McCabe's Bingham's Latin Grammar; Kelsey's or Greenough's *Cæsar*.

Greek.—Harkness's First Greek Book; Crosby's Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Declamation, Composition, Map-Drawing.

Penmanship.

THIRD YEAR: SECOND CLASS.

Reading.—Selected Readings.

Spelling.—Westlake's 3,000 Practice Words.

Grammar.—Hart's English Grammar and Analysis.

Arithmetic.—Thompson's Commercial Arithmetic.

Algebra.—Sheldon's Elements of Algebra.

History.—Anderson's New General History.

Latin.—McCabe's Bingham's Latin Grammar; Kelsey's or Greenough's *Cæsar*, and Greenough's Virgil's *Æneid*.

Greek.—Harkness's First Greek Book; and Crosby's Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Penmanship.

Declamation, Composition.

FOURTH YEAR: FIRST CLASS.

Reading.—Selections from Standard Authors.

Spelling.—Westlake's 3,000 Practice Words.

Rhetoric.—Hart's Composition and Rhetoric.

History.—Myer's Outlines of Ancient History.

Latin.—Harkness's Latin Grammar; Greenough's Virgil's *Æneid*; Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Sight Reading; and Selected and Original Exercises.

Greek.—Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Crosby's Xenophon's *Anabasis*; Keep's Homers *Iliad*; Sight Reading; and Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

French.—Joynes's Otto's Introductory French Lessons; *Télémaque*.

Algebra.—Sheldon's Elements of Algebra.

Geometry.—Newcomb's.

Physics.—Avery's First Principles of Natural Philosophy.

Penmanship.

Declamation, Composition.

Books of Reference in all Classes: Worcester's or Webster's Dictionary; Baird's Classical Manual; Ginn and Company's or Long's Classical Atlas.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Hermesian Society, composed of students of the two higher classes, meets weekly in a hall assigned to it by the authorities of the School, for the purpose of practicing debate and for improvement in composition.

The society is under the general supervision of the instructors, but this supervision never takes the form of disagreeable interference.

This association gives two medals—one for excellence in debate, the other for excellence in composition; and these prizes are publicly awarded at the end of the session.

"THE BOSTON BOYS."

Two years ago the Preparatory School received from the great benefactor of the Columbian University, W. W. CORCORAN, LL. D., a superb painting, "The Boston Boys," by Henry Bacon. This beautiful ornament of the School hangs in the main room, and is a delight to the eye as well as an incentive to patriotism.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

The regular prizes of the School consist of First and Second Scholarship medals in each class.

Gold Medals are also given to those students who have been blameless in deportment and against whom there is no record of absence or tardiness during the entire session.

SPECIAL ANNUAL PRIZES.

The following prizes are annually offered as rewards of special excellence in particular branches of study:

1. The Montague Gold Medal for excellence in the Latin Language.
2. The Roome Gold Medal for excellence in the Greek Language.
3. The Lodge Gold Medal for excellence in the French Language.
4. The Hodgkins Gold Medal for excellence in Mathematics.
5. The Spencer Prize for excellence in Penmanship.
6. The Townsend Gold Medal for excellence in Elocution during the session.
7. The Fox Gold Medal for Excellence in Declamation at the Commencement, awarded by a committee selected by the Principal.

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

HONOR LIST—SESSION 1887-'88.

FOR HIGH GRADE OF SCHOLARSHIP.

First Class—First Prize	WALTER L. WILSON.
Second Class—First Prize	SAMUEL T. DAVIS, JR.
Third Class—First Prize	{ GEORGE L. EDMUNDS, THORNTON J. PARKER
Fourth Class—First Prize	LOUIS HOSMER.
Fourth Class—Second Prize	SPENCER B. PRENTISS.
Montague Gold Medal in Latin	WALTER L. WILSON.
Special Certificate in Latin	JESSE C. WOODWARD.
Roome Gold Medal in Greek	WALTER L. WILSON.
Lodge Gold Medal in French	EVANS FUGITT.
Hodgkins Gold Medal in Mathematics	ARTHUR G. COUMBE.
Spencer Prize in Penmanship	WM. G. STAHLNECKER, JR.
For Gold Medal for Declamation at Commencement, Wm. W. WYARD.	
Honorable mention of JOHN H. STONE.	

HERMESIAN SOCIETY GOLD MEDALS.

Best Debater	WM. G. STAHLNECKER, JR.
Best Writer	WALTER L. WILSON.
Honorable mention of essay of FRANKLIN M. PATTERSON.	

GOLD MEDALS FOR PUNCTUALITY AND DEPORTMENT.

Three Years	RADCLIFFE COPELAND.	
Two Years	JOHN L. STONE.	
One Year	JOHN T. DUNLOP.	CHAS. P. HUMPHREYS,
	B. B. H. LAWRENCE,	HARRY C. LEIGHTER,
	J. EDWARD LIBBEY, JR.,	HARRY H. MILLER,
	THORNTON J. PARKER,	ARMISTEAD PETER, JR.,
	B. KENNON PETER,	G. FREELAND PETER.
	D. W. PRENTISS, JR.,	BARNWELL S. STUART.
	WALTER L. WILSON,	

HONORABLE MENTION FOR AN AVERAGE ABOVE 90.

J. GILBERT CLARK,	SAMUEL T. DAVIS, JR.,	GEORGE L. EDMUNDS,
EVANS FUGITT,	LOUIS HOSMER,	THORNTON J. PARKER.
ARMISTEAD PETER, JR.,	G. FREELAND PETER,	SPENCER B. PRENTISS
BARNWELL S. STUART,	WALTER L. WILSON,	JESSE C. WOODWARD.

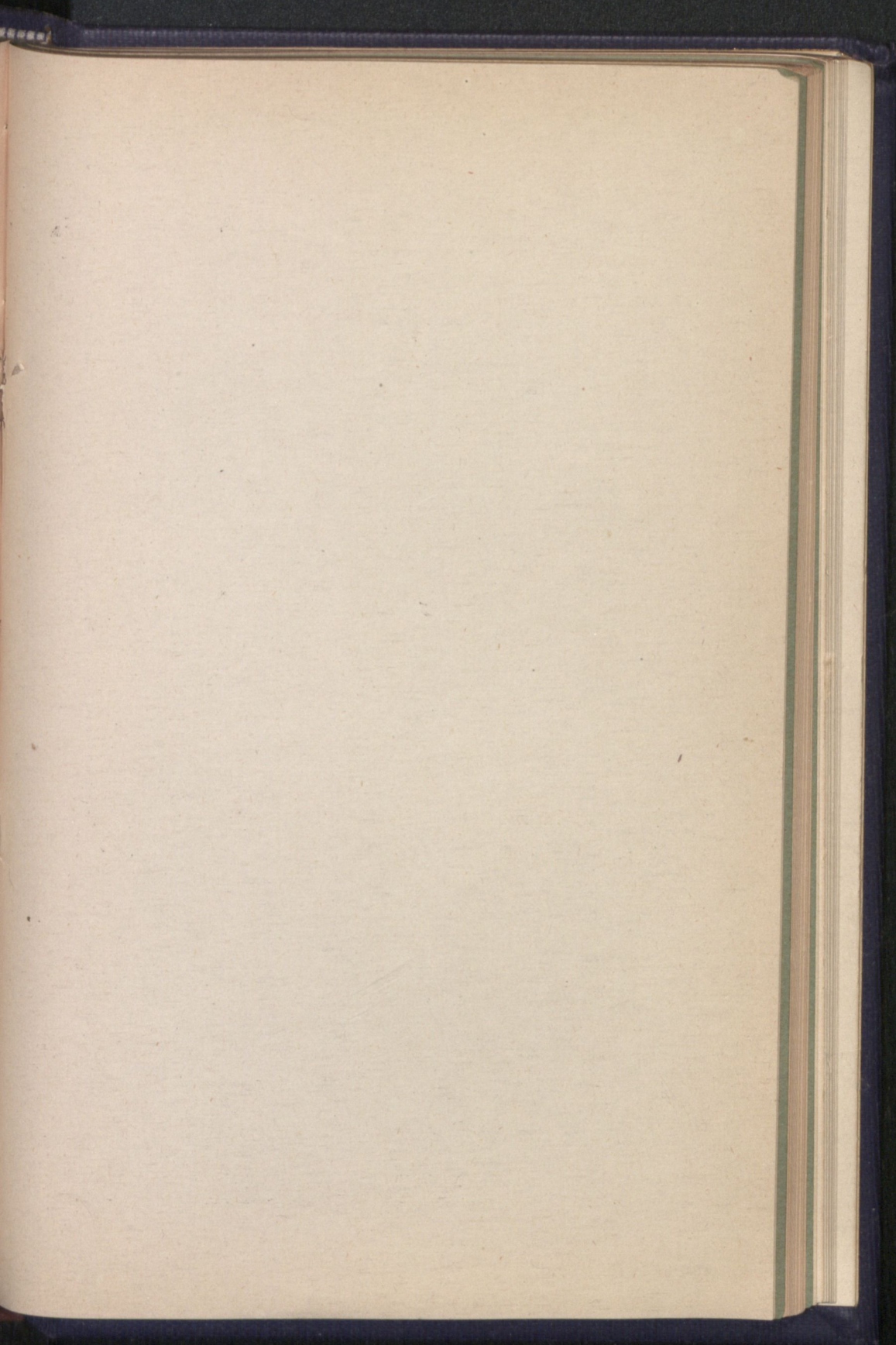
GRADUATES IN 1888.

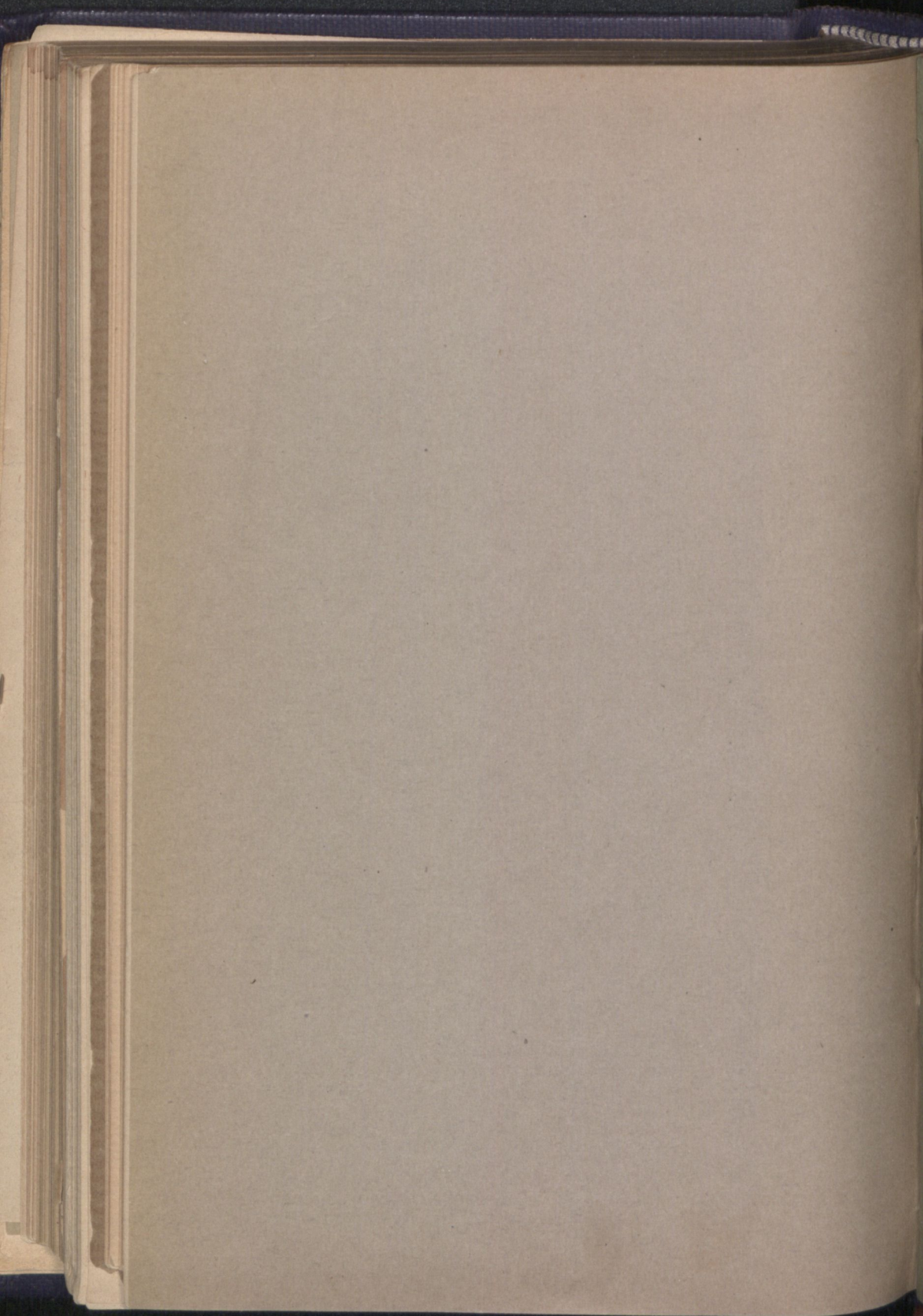
ELLIOTT B. COUES, English, Latin, French.
ARTHUR G. COUMBE, English, French, Mathematics.
EVANS FUGITT, English, Latin, French, Mathematics.
EDWARD R. GREER, English.
LEONARD C. GUNNELL, English, French, Mathematics.
CHAS. P. HUMPHREYS, English.
ARTHUR JOHNS, English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics.
CLAUDE McCaULEY, English.
F. M. PATTERSON, English, Latin, Mathematics.
HERMANN POESCHE, English.
THEO. W. RICHARDS, English, French, Mathematics.
WM. G. STAHLNECKER, JR., English, Latin.
JOHN H. STONE, English, French, Mathematics.
THOS. S. WHITE, English, French.
WALTER L. WILSON, English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics.
JESSE C. WOODWARD, English, Latin, French, Mathematics.
RALPH WORMELLE, English, Mathematics.

STUDENTS IN THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

STUDENTS.	CLASS.	PATRON.
Lawrence Stowell Adams	Second	Lt. J. Dexter Adams, U. S. N.
J. Charles Bell	First	Mr. J. A. Bell.
Andrew Y. Bradley	First	Mr. A. C. Bradley.
Robert J. Breckinridge	First	Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
T. Wingfield Bullock	First	Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D.
Arthur F. Cassels	Fourth	Mr. John Cassels.
Howard Christman	Second	Mr. P. H. Christman.
Richard B. Cluss	Third	Mr. Adolph Cluss.
George P. Conn	First	Mr. George P. Conn.
Radcliffe Copeland	Second	Mrs. V. P. Wiggins.
William F. Curtis	Third	Mr. S. B. Curtis.
F. S. Davidge	Third	Hon. W. D. Davidge.
Wm. F. Davidge	Second	" "
George R. Davis	First	Dr. C. R. Davis.
Samuel T. Davis, Jr.	First	Mr. S. T. Davis.
Frank H. Dodge	Fourth	Mr. H. H. Dodge.
William M. C. Dodge	Fourth	" "
Ferdinand Donnelly	Second	Mr. M. A. Donnelly.
John de Peyster Douw	Second	Mrs. Volckert Douw.
John T. Dunlop	Fourth	Mr. G. T. Dunlop.
Edgar S. Eckles	First	Mr. W. C. Eckles.
George L. Edmunds	Second	Mr. James Edmunds.
Frank W. Emmons	Third	Mr. George C. Emmons.
Thomas F. Gillespie	First	Mr. Thomas F. Gillespie.
Claude Given	Fourth	Hon. John T. Given.
Harry C. Given	Third	" "
Albert E. S. Greene	First	Chief. Eng. A. S. Greene, U. S. N.
William W. Grier	Second	Dr. William Grier, U. S. N.
Henry H. Hawling	First	Mr. Isaac Hawling.
John McL. Hazen	Fourth	Mrs. M. McL. Hazen.
Charles G. Hoffman	Fourth	Dr. W. J. Hoffman.
Louis Hosmer	Third	Col. A. A. Hosmer.
Shella Lee Hunt	Fourth	Mrs. Laura S. Hunt.
Frank W. Hutchings	Second	Mrs. A. W. Hutchings.
Thomas B. Huyck	Second	Mr. J. V. N. Huyck.
B. Lowndes Jackson	Second	Mrs. E. C. Jackson.
D. Brown Kerfoot	Fourth	Mr. W. F. Kerfoot.
E. Crosby Kindleberger	Second	Dr. David Kindleberger, U. S. N.
B. B. H. Lawrence	First	Mrs. J. P. Lawrence.
J. Fenner Lee, Jr.	Second	Hon. J. Fenner Lee.
J. Edward Libbey, Jr.	Third	Mr. J. E. Libbey.
Ralph W. Lobenstine	Third	Mr. W. C. Lobenstine.

Arthur W. McCord	First	Mr. W. J. McCord.
McKee Dunn McKee	Second	Mr. D. R. McKee.
Arthur E. H. Middleton	First	Mrs. E. J. Middleton.
Harry H. Miller	Second	Mrs. Mary Miller.
Joseph T. Miller	First	Rev. W. S. Miller.
Fred S. Mills	Fourth	Capt. S. M. Mills, U. S. A.
T. Lanier Napton	First	
Arthur E. Ormes	Second	Mrs. James M. Ormes.
Edmund S. Parker, Jr.	Second	Mr. E. S. Parker.
Thornton J. Parker	Second	Lt. Comd'r W. H. Parker, U. S. N.
Frank Parson	Third	Mr. John T. Parson.
Edward Payne	First	Mr. T. T. Hurdle.
Armistead Peter, Jr.	Second	Dr. Armistead Peter.
B. Kennon Peter	First	" "
G. Freeland Peter	Third	" "
Truman W. Post	Third	Mr. T. S. Post.
D. Webster Prentiss, Jr.	Third	Dr. D. W. Prentiss.
Elliott C. Prentiss	Fourth	" "
Spencer B. Prentiss	Third	" "
Tunis Quick	First	Mr. J. V. Quick.
Samuel J. Randall, Jr.	Third	Hon. S. J. Randall.
Alfred E. Ray	First	Mr. Alfred Ray.
Walter P. Redington	Third	Mr. James K. Redington.
Fred D. Royce	Second	Mr. F. W. Royce.
James B. Shallenberger	First	Col. G. A. Shallenberger.
Josiah W. Shaw	First	Mr. Josiah Shaw.
Daniel A. Smith, Jr.	First	Mr. D. A. Smith, U. S. N.
Cuthbert S. Speiden	Third	Mr. Edgar Speiden.
Willet M. Spooner	First	Senator J. C. Spooner.
Joseph S. Stephenson	Fourth	Mr. W. J. Stephenson.
Barnwell S. Stuart	Third	Rev. A. R. Stuart, D. D.
Robert F. Walker	Third	Hon. Aldace F. Walker.
Bowie F. Waters	First	Mr. Horace Waters.
Samuel H. Wheatley	Fourth	Hon. S. E. Wheatley.
George M. Whitwell	Second	Mrs. J. C. Whitwell.
John A. Wise	First	Lt. F. M. Wise, U. S. N.
E. Saxon Wyard	Second	Mrs. M. J. Wyard.
William W. Wyard	Second	" "





TREASURER'S REPORT

ON THE

PROPERTY AND FINANCES

OF THE

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1889.

WASHINGTON, D. C. :
JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS.
1889.

TREASURER'S REPORT

ON THE

PROPERTY AND FINANCES

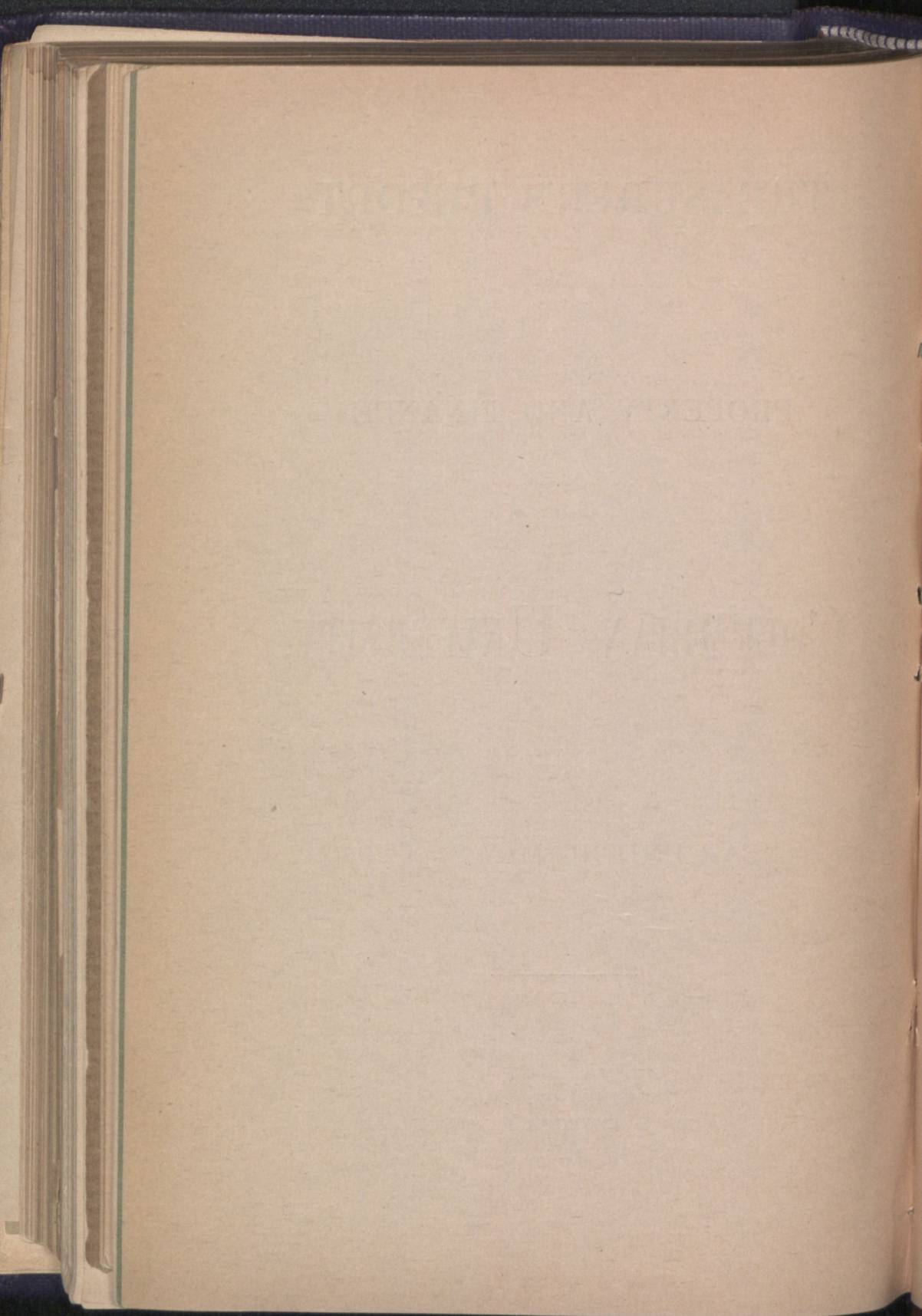
OF THE

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1889.

WASHINGTON, D. C. :
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Overseers and Trustees of the Columbian University:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I submit my Annual Report, covering the financial operations of the University during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1889.

It will be recollected that at the last annual meeting of the Corporation the matter of apportioning the current expenses between the several departments occupying the University building was referred to the Executive Committee. The subject has been considered with great care, and as the result of that deliberation you will perceive a new classification of receipts and expenditures under the head of "General Fund." The Law and Scientific Departments have been made to bear an equitable proportion of certain expenditures which have heretofore been charged to the Academic account alone. Likewise certain receipts have now been placed to the credit of the General Fund account which have heretofore been carried to the Law Fund.

Of course this redistribution of receipts and expenditures has not of itself increased the revenues nor diminished the total disbursements of the Corporation, but it has properly relieved the Academic Department from bearing the onus of an undue proportion of the deficit of the Corporation.

Schedule "A" is a Detailed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

- " / " B," Statement of Liabilities.
- " " C," Investments of the Scholarships.
- " " D," Investments of the Corcoran Endowment.
- " " E," Miscellaneous Investments.
- " " F," Estimated Value of Real Estate.
- " " G," Table of Insurance.

Appended to the report is a detailed statement of the financial operations of the Medical and Dental Departments of the Columbian University from March 15th, 1888, to March 22d, 1889.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT C. FOX,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1889.

SCHEDULE "A."

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Rents: Admiral Powell property, Mr. A. C. Tyler	\$1,200 00
222 Third street, Mrs. C. B. Cutler	600 00
Lot 1, square S. of 12, Mr. L. A. Littlefield	150 00
Stables in rear of Medical College:	
Olcott & Co.	\$45 00
R. L. Cooper	50 00
Wm. E. Chaffee	50 00
	145 00
Law Building:	
Frank T. Browning	165 00
Henry Wise Garnett	300 00
R. B. Lewis	100 00
W. H. Smith	57 00
Enoch Totten	361 58
John E. McNally	60 00
A. E. L. Keese	42 00
B. U. Keyser	16 50
Oscar Nauck	3 75
W. V. R. Berry	16 66
James N. Callan	10 00
	1,132 49
	\$3,227 49
Interest on real estate notes	4,209 46
Corcoran Endowment Fund: Interest on notes	560 00
Interest on loan to Medical Faculty for payment of taxes on Medical Building	52 75
Quinsigamond Bank dividends	25 00
Pennsylvania Telephone Company dividends	28 50
Interest on bonds:	
United States four per cents	\$388 00
District of Columbia 3.65's	344 92
Cincinnati Municipal	2,263 00
Burlington and Missouri River R. R.	140 00
Warsaw	12 00
Hannibal	13 10
Cosmos Club	25 00
Church of the Covenant	177 50
	3,363 52
Carried forward	\$11,466 72

Brought forward	\$11,466 72
W. H. Smith, towards cost of alteration of sashes, &c., Law Building	5 00
Law Building tenants, towards cost of papering hall	10 00
American Gynæcological Society, for lighting and other expenses connected with use of Lecture Hall	\$20 00
Anthropological Society, do.	10 00
Contribution by the heirs of the late John Withers towards cost of monument	30 00
W. M. Poindexter, unexpended balance of the amount (\$2,863) allowed by W. C. Morrison for terra-cotta work on University Building	25 00
Discount from Riggs & Co. August 31, 1888, five per cent., to pay arrears of taxes on Law Building and deficit in salaries ..	40 66
[Deposited as collateral \$3,000 U. S. four per cent. bonds belonging to the Elton Fund.]	3,000 00
Discount from Riggs & Co., Sept. 29, 1888, four per cent., to make loan to Medical Faculty for payment of arrears of taxes on Medical Building	2,000 00
[Deposited as collateral \$2,000 Burlington and Missouri River R. R. bonds belonging to the Elton Fund.]	
Dr. balance (disbursements in excess of receipts)	30 61
	<u>\$16,607 99</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries:

James C. Welling, LL. D., President, in full to May 31, 1889	\$3,000 00
Allowance for house rent, in full to May 31, 1889	1,000 00
	<u>\$4,000 00</u>
Robert C. Fox, Secretary and Treasurer, in full to May 31, 1889	1,000 00
O. A. M. McKimmie, Registrar and Librarian, in full to September 20, 1888	220 00
George L. Wilkinson, Registrar and Librarian, in full to May 31, 1889	500 00
	<u>5,720 00</u>

Janitors' wages:

Frank Butler, in full to May 31, 1889	\$360 00
Walter L. Lewis, in full to May 31, 1889	275 50
Allowance for rent, same time	63 67
Rickson T. Harris, in full to May 31, 1889	310 33
Frank Beckett, in full to May 31, 1889	360 00
	<u>1,369 50</u>
	<u>7,089 50</u>
Carried forward	<u>\$7,089 50</u>

Brought forward ----- \$7,089 50

Miscellaneous:

Repairs and materials:

Thos. Binnix, repairs to tin-work on University-----	\$32 85	
C. J. Fanning, repairing slate on tower of University--	12 00	
James Casey, slating blackboard at University-----	8 00	
H. L. Gettier, repairing and painting roof of University -----	110 00	
Alex. Millar, three ventilators in Law Lecture Hall--	28 50	
Johnson & Morris, repairs to heating apparatus at University-----	8 15	
Edward Scott, cleaning ash pits and smoke pipes at University and Prep. Building -----	3 75	
W. A. Tenly, filling University grounds adjoining residence of Mrs. Lee-----	15 00	
Kane & Roache, plumbing repairs at University ----	13 55	
John Mitchell, plumbing repairs at Prep. Building--	1 60	
Johnson & Morris, repairs to heating apparatus at Prep. Building-----	7 05	
Rhodes & Simms, repairs at Prep. Building-----	1 25	
Croney & Minnix, glazing at Prep. Building -----	6 50	
Thos. Binnix, repairs to roof of Prep. Building-----	13 00	
Z. W. Rhodes, repairs at Prep. Building -----	3 50	
Johnson & Morris, new register in Prep. Building --	7 50	
Hoover, Trimble & Co., slating blackboards at Prep. Building -----	14 46	
Rhodes & Simms, altering sashes, painting, &c., in office of Mr. W. H. Smith, in Law Building-----	17 00	
E. F. Brooks, plumbing repairs at Law Building-----	2 75	
Wm. R. Hall, painting front of Law Building-----	98 00	
Z. W. Rhodes, repairs to cornice, &c., at Law Building-----	15 00	
J. Veihmeyer & Son, repairing steps at Law Building-----	6 00	
W. W. Goddard, repairing brick wall at Law Building-----	13 75	
Wm. C. Morrison, alterations at Law Building, new windows, &c. -----	89 00	
George B. Clark & Son, repairing roof of Law Building-----	130 00	
P. Hanson Hiss M'f'g Co., papering hall at Law Building -----	47 50	
Coomes & Co., painting woodwork on second floor, Law Building-----	25 00	
Carried forward -----	\$730 66	\$7,089 50

Brought forward	\$730 66	\$7,089 50
Wm. C. Morrison, account alterations at Law Building	100 00	
James Lockhead, balance in full for plumbing at 222 Third street.....	360 00	
Hutchins & Betz, new down-spouts, &c., at 1707 I St.	26 00	
Robert McLeod, resetting, repairing, and cleaning stone steps at 1707 I street.....	25 00	
General J. H. Watmough, amount paid Mr. Edmon- ston for spouting and iron pipe at 1707 I street....	22 30	
John McGregor, repairs to roof and brick-work of stables in rear of Medical College.....	108 25	
		1,372 21
Insurance :		
University Building	100 00	
Furniture, &c., University Building.....	25 00	
Preparatory School.....	30 00	
Law Building.....	24 00	
Cutler House, 222 Third street N. W.....	15 00	
Admiral Powell property, 1707 I street N. W.....	18 75	
		212 75
Taxes :		
All personal tax for year ending June 30, 1889.....	24 00	
First half tax for 1889 on lots in square south of 12, 13, 16, 23, west of 23, 83, 87, 88, and 89.....	94 65	
First half tax for 1889 on lot 14 and south half 13, square 489 (Law Building).....	129 01	
First half tax for 1889 on lots sub C and of sub D, square 126 (Powell property).....	166 41	
First half tax for 1889 on lots 6 and of sub 1, square 250 (stables in rear of Medical College).....	33 01	
All tax for year ending June 30, 1874, on lot 14 and south half of 13, square 489 (Law Building)	\$473 08	
Interest to August 31, 1888, and penalty --	402 52	
		875 60
All tax for year ending June 30, 1875, on same property.....	709 62	
Interest to August 31, 1888, and penalty --	589 38	
		1,299 00
Special assessment for paving alley, lot of 6, square 250 (stable lot in rear of Medical College)	70 50	
Interest to September 29, 1888.....	48 64	
		119 14
		2,740 82
Carried forward		\$11,415 28

Brought forward \$11,415 28

Water rents :

University Building	\$154 50	
Preparatory School	41 50	
Law Building	26 00	
		222 00

Gas :

University Building	486 38	
Law Building	32 01	
		518 39
Fuel		962 15
Ice		17 65
Catalogues, R. H. Darby		191 20

Advertising :

The Forum	\$4 00	
New York Examiner	6 60	
Evening Post	10 80	
Public Opinion	5 00	
Religious Herald	2 50	
Evening Star	16 05	
Washington Post	13 92	
		58 87
W. M. Poindexter, balance in full as architect of University Building		175 13
Washington Granite Monumental Co., in full for monument to Prof. John Withers		150 00
Interest on discounts from Riggs & Co.		124 43
Conrad Allis vs. Columbian University, verdict for plaintiff and costs		546 55
Loan to Medical Faculty to pay arrears of taxes on Medical College, 4 notes, \$500 each, due in 1, 2, 3, and 4 yrs., respectively, from Oct. 10, 1888, 5 %		2,000 00

Sundries :

Incidentals, Dr. Welling	\$85 61	
Sundries, N. W. Burchell	12 10	
Sundries, James B. Lambie	5 58	
Removing ashes, Frank Butler	12 60	
Gas bracket, tapers, &c., E. F. Brooks	2 75	
Top-dressing parking, W. H. Carr	5 00	
Lunch for annual meeting of corporation, M. Hebner	19 00	
National Safe Deposit Company, year ending July 3, 1889	40 00	
		182 64

Carried forward \$16,564 29

Brought forward		\$16,564 29
Expenses Committee of American Baptist Educational Society:		
Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., traveling expenses to and from Washington.....	\$27 20	
Jas. Wormley's Sons, carriage hire.....	6 50	
		33 70
Frank Butler, extra compensation in connection with medical meetings in Lecture Hall.....	5 00	
Walter Lewis, do.	5 00	
		10 00
		<u>\$16,607 99</u>

ACADEMIC FUND.

Balance from last year	\$227 38
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RECEIPTS:

Tuition: College.....	\$2,673 00	
Preparatory School	5,132 75	
		\$7,805 75
Transferred from Law Fund	1,500 00	
Transferred from Corcoran School Fund..	500 00	
		2,000 00
		9,805 75
Dr. balance (disbursements in excess of receipts)		1,548 71
		<u>\$11,581 84</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries:

Prof. A. J. Huntington, in full to May 31, 1889	\$1,500 00	
Allowance for house rent, in full to May 31, 1889	300 00	
		\$1,800 00
Prof. E. T. Fristoe, in full to May 31, 1889	1,500 00	
Allowance for house rent, in full to May 31, 1889	300 00	
		1,800 00
Prof. S. M. Shute, in full to May 31, 1889	1,500 00	
Allowance for house rent in full to May 31, 1889	300 00	
Salary as Secretary of Faculty, academic year 1887-'88	40 00	
		1,840 00
Carried forward		<u>\$5,440 00</u>

Brought forward	\$5,440 00
Prof. A. P. Montague, in full to May 31, 1889	\$1,500 00
Allowance for house rent, in full to May 31, 1889	300 00
	<hr/> 1,800 00
Prof. J. Howard Gore, in full to May 31, 1889	1,500 00
Prof. Howard L. Hodgkins, in full to May 31, 1889 ..	868 31
Prof. Lee Davis Lodge, in full to May 31, 1889	934 16
Prof. Eugene B. Jackson, in full to May 31, 1889	273 33
Prof. Edward Roome, in full to August 31, 1888	174 99
Leonard G. Spencer, for instruction in penmanship ..	58 00
	<hr/> \$11,048 79

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stationery and Printing:

Judd & Detweiler	48 00
J. D. Free, Jr.	66 34
Wm. Ballantyne & Son	7 05
W. H. Morrison	5 10
A. G. Gedney	34 50
Gibson Brothers	48 88
	<hr/> 209 87

Advertising:

Evening Star	17 00
Washington Post	24 00
	<hr/> 41 00

Prizes and Premiums:

M. W. Galt, Bro. & Co., medals	44 00
Harris & Shafer, medals	90 00
Prof. H. L. Hodgkins, ribbon	3 68
	<hr/> 137 68
A. G. Gedney, diplomas	12 50
W. H. Rapley, use of National Theatre for Prep. Exhibition ..	75 00
L. Weber, music for College and Prep. Commencements	57 00
	<hr/> \$11,581 84

LAW FUND.

Balance from last year	\$2,622 93
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RECEIPTS:

Tuition: Regular	\$9,283 78
Post-Graduate	951 00
Curtis Lectures	71 75
	<hr/> \$10,306 53
Carried forward	\$10,306 53 \$2,622 93

Brought forward	\$10,306 53	\$2,622 93
M. M. Parker, prize	50 00	
Diplomas	150 00	
		<u>10,506 53</u>
		\$13,129 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries:

Prof. Walter S. Cox, in full to May 31, 1889	\$3,000 00	
Prof. William A. Maury, in full to May 31, 1889	3,000 00	
One-third of \$951, Post-Graduate	317 00	
Prof. Henry E. Davis, one-third of \$951, Post-Graduate	317 00	
Prof. George Ticknor Curtis, in full for course	320 54	
Prof. A. S. Worthington, in full for course	250 00	
		<u>\$7,204 54</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Diplomas:

Engraving, A. G. Gedney	60 00	
Engrossing, E. B. Hay	46 00	
Ribbon, C. W. Thorn	6 90	
		<u>112 90</u>

Stationery and Printing:

Judd & Detweiler	22 50	
R. O. Polkinhorn	7 50	
E. Morrison	11 18	
R. H. Darby, for Curtis Lectures	11 25	
		<u>52 43</u>

Prizes:

John Pelham, 1st Essay prize	40 00	
Chas. A. Keigwin, 2d Essay prize	30 00	
Albert S. Bozeman, 3d Essay prize	20 00	
Albert S. Bozeman, Senior Class prize	100 00	
Henry W. Price, Post-Graduate prize	50 00	
		<u>240 00</u>

Advertising:

Evening Star	92 63	
Washington Post	107 60	
Public Opinion	8 00	
		<u>208 23</u>

Law Books:

Bancroft-Whitney Co., American State Reports	20 00	
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Carried forward \$20 00 \$7,818 10 \$13,129 46

Brought forward	\$20 00	\$7,818 10	\$13,129 46
Bancroft-Whitney Co., American Decisions and American Reports	480 00		
W. H. Morrison, U. S. Reports, &c.	25 00		
		525 00	
W. H. Rapley, use of National Theatre for Law Com- mencement		100 00	
Transferred to Academic Fund		1,500 00	
			9,943 10
Balance			<u>\$3,186 36</u>

CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FUND.

Balance from last year	\$877 42
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RECEIPTS:

Tuition	\$3,779 49
Deposits for laboratory material returnable to stu- dents	237 00
	4,016 49
	<u>\$4,893 91</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries: Prof. E. T. Fristoe	\$825 39
Prof. H. L. Hodgkins	453 98
Prof. Harry King	249 78
Prof. R. W. Prentiss	163 62
Prof. W. S. Yeates	149 66
Prof. S. M. Shute	157 61
Prof. L. D. Lodge	154 18
Prof. Henry Meier	125 50
Prof. F. P. Davis	92 00
Prof. Francis R. Fava, Jr.	45 66
Prof. W. C. Winlock	32 68
Prof. F. H. Knowlton	32 68
	<u>\$2,482 74</u>

MISCELLANEOUS:

Eimer & Amend, laboratory supplies, &c.	\$336 24
Prof. E. T. Fristoe, freight, express charges, &c.	10 82
Prof. E. T. Fristoe, returned laboratory de- posits	190 40
Advertising, Evening Star	2 00
	539 46
Transferred to Academic Fund	500 00
	3,522 20
Balance	<u>\$1,371 71</u>

CORCORAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

Balance per last report.....	\$119 09
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RECEIPTS:

Note of Howard R. Bayne, paid June 20, 1888.....	\$1,831 57	
Note of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Watson, paid April 13, 1889.....	3,000 00	
Note of George Martin, paid April 22, 1889.....	1,308 90	
	<u>6,140 47</u>	
		\$6,259 56

INVESTMENTS:

Note of Rudolf Goldschmid (assumed by Sidney J. Watts), secured by deed of trust.....	\$2,000 00	
Note of W. R. Wilson, secured by deed of trust.....	2,000 00	
Note of Mrs. Martha J. Coston, secured by deed of trust.....	2,000 00	
	<u>6,000 00</u>	
Balance		<u>259 56</u>

ELTON FUND.

Cash balance reported per last report and still on hand.....	\$50 64
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RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL FUND:

Payments during year:	
Salaries.....	\$7,089 50
Miscellaneous.....	9,518 49
	<u>\$16,607 99</u>
Receipts during year.....	16,577 38
	<u>Dr. balance</u>
	\$30 61

ACADEMIC FUND:

Payments during year:	
Salaries.....	\$11,048 79
Miscellaneous.....	533 05
	<u>\$11,581 84</u>
Balance on hand per last report..	227 38
	<u>Carried forward --</u>
	\$227 38 \$11,581 84 \$30 61

Brought forward - \$227 38 \$11,581 84 \$30 61

Receipts during year:

Tuition-----	7,805 75
From Law Fund-----	1,500 00
From Corcoran School--	500 00
	<u>10,033 13</u>

Dr. balance ----- 1,548 71

LAW FUND:

Balance per last report-----	\$2,622 93
Receipts during year-----	10,506 53
	<u>\$13,129 46</u>

Payments:

Salaries-----	7,204 54
Miscellaneous-----	1,238 56
Transferred to Academic Fund-----	1,500 00
	<u>9,943 10</u>

Cr. balance ----- \$3,186 36

CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FUND:

Balance per last report-----	\$877 42
Receipts during year-----	4,016 49
	<u>\$4,893 91</u>

Payments:

Salaries-----	2,482 74
Miscellaneous-----	539 46
Transferred to Academic Fund-----	500 00
	<u>3,522 20</u>

Cr. balance ----- 1,371 71

CORCORAN ENDOWMENT FUND:

Balance per last report-----	\$119 09
Receipts during the year-----	6,140 47
	<u>\$6,259 56</u>
Investments-----	6,000 00

Cr. balance ----- 259 56

ELTON FUND:

Balance reported last year, still on hand-----	50 64
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Net Cr. balance-----	3,288 95
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<u>\$4,868 27</u>	<u>\$4,868 27</u>
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SCHEDULE "B."

Liabilities.

To the Corcoran Endowment Fund:

Note secured on University Building (5 %)	\$18,000 00
Note secured on Law Building and 3d Street house (5 %)	16,000 00
Note secured on Prep. School Building (6 %)	4,434 12
	<u>\$38,434 12</u>
Second half of tax for year ending June 30, 1889:	
Unimproved city lots	\$94 65
Law Building	129 01
Powell property	166 41
Stables in rear of Medical College	33 01
	<u>423 08</u>
Wm. C. Morrison, balance repairs to Law Building	211 36
P. Hanson Hiss Manufacturing Co., scraping, pointing up, and papering at Law Building	127 10
Wm. A. Tenly, repairs to walls, pavement, and area around Law Building	155 00
John T. Given, balance for fuel	70 75
Discount from Riggs & Co., August 31, 1888, 5 %, to pay arrears of taxes on Law Building and deficit in salaries	3,000 00
	<u><u>\$42,421 41</u></u>

SCHEDULE "C."

Investments of the Scholarships.

ELTON FUND.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, interest 6 per cent., payable January and July, Nos. 2041, 2053 to 2058, 2060, each \$1,000	\$8,000 00
Nos. 1640, 1641, each \$500	1,000 00
	<u>\$9,000 00</u>
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Co. land- mortgage bonds, interest @ 7 per cent., payable April and October, Nos. 3011 and 3012, each \$1,000	2,000 00
Interest collected to April, 1889.	
United States coupon fours, interest payable Janu- uary, April, July, and October, Nos. 14776, 14783, and 14784, each \$1,000	3,000 00
	<u>\$14,000 00</u>
Interest collected to April, 1889.	
Carried forward	<u>\$14,000 00</u>

Brought forward ----- \$14,000 00

KENDALL FUND.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, Nos. 1642, 1643, each \$500 -----	\$1,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. registered bonds, interest payable January, April, July, and October, Nos. 101966, 101967, each \$1,000 -----	2,000 00
Interest collected to April, 1889.	
D. C. 3.65 registered bond, interest payable February and August, No. 3141 -----	1,000 00
Interest collected to February, 1889.	
Note of J. W. Hogg (assumed by J. T. Power, now deceased), dated March 31, 1888, on or before five years, 4 per cent. Secured on lot 31, south grounds Columbian University (1431 Chapin street) -----	1,875 00
Note extended for three years from March 31, 1888, @ 6 per cent.	
	5,875 00
Interest paid to March 31, 1889.	

FARNHAM FUND.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bond, No. 2164 -----	1,000 00
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DAVIS FUND.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bond, No. 960 -----	1,000 00
---	----------

CARTER FUND.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bond, No. 2165 -----	1,000 00
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WILLIE E. FITCH FUND.

Note of Wilbur F. Nash, due in five years from December 5, 1883, with interest @ 5 per cent., payable semi-annually, se- cured by deed of trust on sub lot 70, in square No. 511 -----	1,000 00
[Note extended for three years @ 5 per cent.]	
Interest paid to December 5, 1888.	\$23,875 00

NOTE.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds contain coupons of July 1, 1864, *et seq.*

SCHEDULE "D."

Investments of the Corcoran Endowment.

BONDS :

Cincinnati municipal coupon bonds, interest $7\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., payable January and July, Nos. 2864 to 2881, 3293 to 3299, 5015, 7576, 7583, 7591, 7595, 7689, each \$1,000 ----- \$31,000 00

Interest collected to January, 1889.

United States registered fours, interest payable January, April, July, and October, Nos. 65567 to 65570, 112,936, 112,937, 112,938, each \$100 ----- \$700 00

Nos. 57162, 66121, 81177, 92533, each \$1,000 ----- 4,000 00

4,700 00

Interest collected to April, 1889.

District of Columbia three-sixty-fives, interest payable February and August :

Registered, Nos. 3162, 3163, 3164, 3450, 4018, each \$1,000 ----- 5,000 00

Coupons Nos. 16156, 27291, each \$500 ----- 1,000 00

Nos. 2861, 3229, 3230, 3324, 6755, 7179, 7373, each \$50 ----- 350 00

6,350 00

Interest collected to February, 1889.

City of Warsaw bonds, interest 6 per cent., payable annually, July 1st, Nos. 109, 110, each \$100 ----- 200 00

Interest collected to July, 1888.

Church of the Covenant bonds, interest 5 per cent., payable January and July :

Nos. 187 to 190, each \$1,000 ----- 4,000 00

Nos. 32 to 35, each \$100 ----- 400 00

4,400 00

Interest collected to January 1, 1889.

Par value of bonds ----- 46,650 00

NOTES :

Two notes of Major T. B. Ferguson, of \$10,000 each, dated July 31, 1886, payable in two and three years, respectively, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on sub lot 102, square 212 ----- 20,000 00

Interest paid to January 21, 1889.

Carried forward ----- \$20,000 00 \$46,650 00

Brought forward	\$20,000 00	\$46,650 00
Five notes of Charles Losekam, dated November 21, 1884, one for \$3,000, due November 21, 1885, and four for \$5,000 each, due May 21, 1887, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, all secured on No. 1323 F street N. W.	23,000 00	
Interest paid to May 21, 1889. Payment of notes extended for 5 years from May 21, 1888, one year @ 6 per cent. and four years @ 5 per cent., payable semi-annually.		
Note of Mrs. Rebecca Ruter Springer, dated May 24, 1887, payable in 3 years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on parts lots 6, 7, and 8, Law and Carroll's subdivision of square 690	7,500 00	
Interest paid to May 24, 1889.		
Two notes of George Truesdell, of \$1,440 each, dated April 6, 1887, payable in one and two years, respectively, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deeds of trust on lot 33 and lot 34, Tuttle's subdivision of Widow's Mite, respectively	2,880 00	
Interest paid to April 6, 1889. Time of payment of notes extended.		
Note of Miss Mary E. Mann, dated May 10, 1886, payable in 3 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on lots 26, 27, 44, 45, 46, and 47, Lanier Heights	1,000 00	
Interest paid to May 10, 1889.		
Note of Mrs. Emily M. Chamberlin, dated June 10, 1887, payable in one year, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on lot 3, Lanier Heights	1,200 00	
Interest paid to December 10, 1888.		
Note of Rudolf Goldschmid (assumed by Sidney J. Watts), dated February 13, 1888, payable in 3 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on sub lot 133, square 444	2,000 00	
Interest paid to February 13, 1889.		
Carried forward	\$57,580 00	\$46,650 00

Brought forward	\$57,580 \$00 46,650 00
Note of W. R. Wilson, dated March 27, 1889, payable in one year, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually (interest endorsed as paid to April 15, 1889), secured by deed of trust on lot 18, Rutledge Willson's subdivision of part of square north of 177 (1607 T street)-----	2,000 00
Note of Mrs. Martha J. Coston, dated May 1, 1888, payable in one year, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on lot 11, block 4, Howard University subdivision of Effingham Place ("Villa Coston")-----	2,000 00
Extended for two years from May 1, 1889; interest paid to May 1, 1889.	
Note of Wm. F. Holtzman, dated April 16, 1888, payable in three years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on east 31 feet 5 inches of lot 5, in square 253, No. 1321 F street N. W.-----	9,500 00
Interest paid to April 16, 1889.	
Note of Faculty of National Medical College—J. Ford Thompson, M. D., president, and A. F. A. King, M. D., dean—dated July 1, 1887, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; \$250 to be paid annually as a sinking fund for redemption of notes	10,000 00
Interest paid to January 1, 1889.	
Note of the Columbian University, dated September 20, 1882, payable in one year, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on Law Building and No. 222 Third street	16,000 00
Purchased from National Savings Bank.	
Note of the Columbian University, dated September 26, 1882, payable in one year, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on original lots 9, 10, 11, and part of 12, square 222 (University Building and grounds)-----	18,000 00
Purchased from Riggs & Co. March 26, 1888.	
Note of H. H. Barker (assumed by the Columbian University), dated April 9, 1881, payable in three years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on sub lots 5 and 6, square 250 (Preparatory School Building)	4,434 13
Purchased from the Louise Home April 9, 1888.	
Carried forward	\$119,514 13 \$46,650 00

Brought forward	\$119,514 13	\$46,650 00
Note of Robert C. Stickney, dated May 17, 1882, extended to May 17, 1891, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on part of sub lot 8, square 285, being premises No. 1217 I street N. W.	2,000 00	
Interest paid to Nov. 17, 1888.		
Notes from individual subscribers	2,125 00	
Of this amount \$1,125 believed to be worthless.		
Amount of notes	123,639 13	
Total	\$170,289 13	

SCHEDULE "E."

Miscellaneous Investments.

District of Columbia coupon bonds:

Three-sixty-fives, interest payable February and August, Nos. 16653 to 16656, each \$500	\$2,000 00
Nos. 7881 and 7882, each \$50	100 00
	<u>\$2,100 00</u>

Interest collected to February 1, 1889.

Quinsigamond National Bank:

Certificate No. 5, for five shares	500 00
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Dividends paid to April 1, 1889.

Two notes of Miss Lilian G. Hayden of \$250 each, dated May 7, 1886, payable in one and two years, respectively, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured on lot 49, Lanier Heights	500 00
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Interest paid to May 7, 1889. Time of payment of notes extended.

Note of Wm. F. Holtzman, dated April 16, 1888, payable in three years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on east 31 feet 5 inches of lot 5, in square 253, No. 1321 F street N. W.	500 00
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Interest paid to April 16, 1889.

Note of William A. Johnson, dated October 20, 1887, on or before three years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on lot 3, block 4, Belair Heights	688 38
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Purchased from proceeds note of Rev. Alex. Crummell, D. D.

Interest paid to April 20, 1889.

Carried forward	<u>\$4,288 38</u>
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Brought forward	\$4,288 38
Donation from Hon. Gardiner Greene Hubbard:	
Cosmos Club bonds, interest 5 per cent., payable June and December, Nos. 113 to 117, each \$100	\$500 00
Interest collected to December, 1888.	
Pennsylvania Telephone Company:	
Certificate No. 1435, for 12 shares; par value, \$50 each	600 00
Dividends paid to April 1, 1889.	1,100 00
	<u>\$5,388 38</u>

SINKING FUND.—MEDICAL FACULTY NOTE.

Received from Dr. A. F. A. King, Dean	\$250 00
This amount invested in bonds of the Church of the Cove- nant.	

RECAPITULATION.

Investments of the Scholarships	\$23,875 00
Investments of the Corcoran Endowment	170,289 13
Investments of the Sinking Fund, Medical Faculty Note	250 00
Miscellaneous investments	5,388 38
Total	<u>\$199,802 51</u>

Schedule "F."—Description and Valuation of Real Estate.

	Square.	Lot.	Value of Lot.	Value of Improvements.	Total Assessed Value.
University Building and Grounds	222	9, 10, 11, & pt 12	Cost --- \$75,000 00	\$88,947 99	\$163,947 99
Preparatory School and Grounds	250	Subs 5 & 6	9,434 12	18,000 00	27,434 12
Medical College	250	Of 6	10,000 00	7,000 00	17,000 00
Stable lot in rear of Medical College	250	Of 6, & of sub 1	2,901 00	1,500 00	4,401 00
Law Building	489	S. 1/2 13 and 14	9,702 00	7,500 00	17,202 00
Third Street house	Reservation 10	42	5,034 00 }	6,000 00	15,188 00
Admiral Powell property	"	43	4,154 00 }		
	126	Sub C	7,875 00 }		
Unimproved lots	South of	Of sub D	1,313 00 }	13,000 00	22,188 00
"	12	Of 1	2,303 00		2,303 00
"	13	8	1,283 00		1,283 00
"	13	10	887 00		887 00
"	13	12	1,197 00		1,197 00
"	13	13	1,570 00		1,570 00
"	16	9	1,112 00		1,112 00
"	23	8	1,222 00		1,222 00
"	West of	2	325 00		325 00
"	83	5	1,795 00		1,795 00
"	87	5	664 00		664 00
"	88	2	197 00		197 00
"	89	2	64 00		64 00
					\$275,589 11

Schedule "G."—Table of Insurance.

PREMISES.	Amount.	Name of Company.	Location of Company.	N o. of Policy.	Premium.	Policy Expires.
Law Building-----	\$3,000	Columbia-----	District of Columbia--	1,169	\$12 00	Jan. 29, 1890. 1 yr.
Cutler (Third street) house----	3,000	Firemen's-----	"	17,531	12 00	Jan. 29, 1890. 1 yr.
	5,000	Arlington-----	"	4,887	15 00	Jan. 5, 1890. 1 yr.
Preparatory Building-----	5,000	Columbia-----	"	980	20 00	Nov. 1, 1889. 1 yr.
	2,500	Franklin-----	"	8,640	10 00	Nov. 1, 1889. 1 yr.
University Building-----	5,000	Columbia-----	"	1,888	20 00	Jan. 10, 1890. 1 yr.
	5,000	Riggs-----	"	209	20 00	Jan. 10, 1890. 1 yr.
	5,000	Arlington-----	"	5,273	20 00	Jan. 10, 1890. 1 yr.
	5,000	Corcoran-----	"	3,360	20 00	Jan. 10, 1890. 1 yr.
	5,000	Franklin-----	"	9,171	20 00	Jan. 10, 1890. 1 yr.
Furniture, fixtures, &c., in University Building.	5,000	{ London & Liverpool } { and Globe----- }	New York Branch--	2,808,175	25 00	June 13, 1889. 1 yr.
Powell house, No. 1707 I street-----	5,000	Franklin-----	District of Columbia--	10,416	12 50	Feb. 11, 1890. 1 yr.
	2,500	Firemen's-----	"	19,013	6 25	Feb. 14, 1890. 1 yr.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Corporation of the Columbian University.

GENTLEMEN: The Auditing Committee have examined the bonds, notes, &c., exhibiting the investments of the moneys pertaining to the various endowment funds and the miscellaneous securities of the Corporation now in the hands of the Treasurer, and find the foregoing schedules to be correct, and that the bonds, &c., are now safely kept in the vaults of the National Safe Deposit Company.

We have also carefully examined the foregoing statements of receipts and expenditures during the year ending May 31, 1889, and balances, and find the same to be correct and to agree with the vouchers.

HENRY BEARD.

J. ORMOND WILSON.

JNO. T. GIVEN.

*Annual Financial Report of the Medical Department of the
Columbian University from March 15th, 1888, to March 22d,
1889.*

1888.

March 15. Cash balance remaining from last account	\$788 70
Sep. 29. Borrowed from the Columbian University to pay arrears of taxes on Medical Building ----	2,000 00

1889.

March 22. Receipts from lecture fees, &c., to date	6,580 00
Total receipts	\$9,368 70
" " Total payments to date	8,592 88
Balance on hand	\$775 82

The expenditure of \$8,592.88 may be summarily itemized as follows:

To Columbian University, for interest on building loan and pay- ment of sinking fund	\$750 00
Arrears of taxes on Medical Building	1,939 46
Salaries of seven professors and two demonstrators	4,350 00
Repairs and additional fixtures to building	171 26
Running expenses for the year, including fuel, gas, electric light, janitor, printing, stationery, postage, advertising, fire insur- ance, water rent, catalogues, prizes, diplomas, commencement expenses, and numerous sundries	1,382 16
Total expenditure, as above stated	\$8,592 88

Respectfully submitted by—

A. F. A. KING, M. D., *Dean.*

Annual Financial Report of the Dental Department of the Columbia University from March 15th, 1888, to March 22d, 1889.

1888.		
March 15.	Cash balance remaining from last account	\$116 93
1889.		
March 22.	Receipts from lecture fees, &c., to date	1,476 70
	Total received to date	\$1,593 63
" "	Total expenditure to date	1,281 07
	Balance on hand	\$312 56

The expenditure of \$1,281.07 may be summarily itemized as follows:

Salaries of six professors	\$600 00
Salary of Dental Infirmary demonstrator from October, 1888, to February, 1889, inclusive, at \$45 per month— <i>i. e.</i> , five months	225 00
Dental materials for Infirmary	172 87
Sundry running expenses	283 20
Total expenditure, as above stated	\$1,281 07

Respectfully submitted by—

A. F. A. KING, M. D., *Dean.*

